HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO 26— BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 31 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	,, ,,	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA* ..	10,918
16 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan,
2nd Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia
5th ,,	RIVERWAY ..	To Japan
1st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
BIYO MARU	5480	18 Jan.	30 Jan
*TAMBA MARU	6845	1 Feb.	12 Feb
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb
*AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET - - - BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
31st Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
2nd Feb.	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.
4th ,,	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi
5th or 6th Feb.	BARPETA ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jaimmu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 18 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas,
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI

FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the ququennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATI EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R1419

WANTED—Applicants seeking Employments in different Posts. Consult with Messrs. KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R7

WANTED—Skilled Soap-boilers, accustomed to steam-boiling soap. Handsome pay for right persons. Apply with testimonials to JORAWARSINHJI TECHNO CHEMICAL WORKS, Jorawarnagar, (Kathiawar).
1421

INFLUENTIAL and RESPONSIBLE AGENTS required throughout India for French Tonic Wine, newly introduced offering good remuneration. Apply with credentials, Post Box 435, Bombay.
R10

WANTED—A B.Sc. or a B.A. with science to act as a Science Teacher in the Municipal High School, Ranebennur on Rs. 70 per mensem. The appointment shall be probationary for one year. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 10th February, 1927. SAYAD NIZAMUDDIN AHAMAD FOUJDAR, President, Ranebennur Municipality, Ranebennur, 26-1-27.
A 28075

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS and ROOMS in Dabholkar Wada, at Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R7

TO BE LET to Hindus only.—FLATS at the junction of the Harvey and Hughes Roads, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R8

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0 Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Mathews Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED by the BETJAN & CO., LD., 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, Sole Agent for selling Steam and Water-Works Fittings of all descriptions manufactured by them for the Province of Bombay. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A28043

BONA FIDE SALE TO-DAY, (MONDAY) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) The stock-in-trade of the well-established restaurant such as Provision and Oilman Stores, furniture, fixtures, large flat, and wall show cases, tables, chairs, D.C. ceiling fans, large and small glass and panel partitions, English washing basins, big ice refrigerators, Lot cases, big lot of copper and aluminium cooking utensils, glass crockery, cutlery gas stoves, etc. By the order of the party concerned. On view at the Wellington Restaurant, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay., Auctioneers MISTRY AND CO.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the triangle at the corner of Esplanade Road and Hornby Road formed by a continuation of the foot-paths and extending towards Flora Fountain to a depth of 95 feet from the centre of the pavement will be CLOSED to the public and temporarily reserved in connection with the unveiling of the statue of the late Dr. Dadabhai Navroji between 12 noon and 7 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1927.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 26th January, 1927. 28071

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

THE right of removing dead animals from the Slaughter Houses at Bandra for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1927, will be sold by Public Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Office on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1927, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay,
C. M. FLANDERS, V. S.,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

Arthur Crawford Market,
Office Bombay.
25th January, 1927. 28063

UNVEILING CEREMONY OF DADABHOY NAOROJI'S STATUE

LADIES and GENTLEMEN invited to the Ceremony of unveiling the statue of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji on Tuesday, the 1st February, are requested to be in their seats by 5.15 p.m. (S.T.) 28073

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

WANTED—A TEACHER for the Government Vernacular Boys' School, Baroda Camp for teaching English to the first three standards. Pay Rs. 50—5—75. Successful candidate will have to stay at least for three years. Graduate with Gujarati as his mother tongue only need apply to "The Resident at Baroda," stating age, optional subject and the year in which he passed his B.A. examination, and with testimonials, if any. 28074

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of undermentioned articles for the Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1927-28, and will be received by the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 11th February, 1927, with their respective samples:—

LUBRICATING OILS of different kinds and greases,
MOTOR OILS of different kinds,
SNOW-FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 1500—5000 units nearly,
Packings of different kinds,
PASTERINE,—3000 gallons nearly.
HYCOL-FLUID,—800 gallons nearly.
HYCOL-POWDER,—25 cwts. nearly.
PETROL, B.O.C. and SHELL, 15000 gallons nearly.

All the tenders must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted.

Tender forms, Specifications and other particulars for the above-mentioned things can be had from the Store-Keeper, on application, on a payment of Re. 1 as tender fee.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office, 21-1-1927. 28076

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2985 of 1925.

BUNDEALLI BHOJABHAI and others ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

AHMED AYUB DARBAR and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Agiary Lane near Khara Kuwa, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the Agiary First Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Joshiram Jasraj, on or towards the East by the Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the West by the Agiary 2nd Cross Lane and which said premises are registered under New Survey No. 1381, Cadastral Survey No. 1408, Division Bhuleshwar and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 753 and Street Nos. 2, 4, 3, 5, 7.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28062

WONDERFUL ANSWERS
to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3. only. Janma Patrika Office, P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam (S. India).

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS "MOTILAL MANSIONS"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688, of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 17th day of February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO 2.—On FRIDAY, the 18th day of February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 3.—On MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 4.—On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2235 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind Lane and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4728 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1237, Street No. 5-7-9-43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240 (3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240 (4), Street No. 24C, Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III, on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane, and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2183 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street, and bounded, on or towards the West by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in Lot No. I, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, and the same can be inspected by the intending Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K. Hammum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

23072A

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2409 of 1925.

BUNDEALLI BHOJABHAI and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

BEHRAMJI PALLONJI ELLAVIA. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 14th day of February 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

PROPERTY AT LADY HARDINGE ROAD, MATUNGA.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate on the South side of Lady Hardinge Road and on the West side of Manmala Tank Road at Matunga in the City of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about five thousand two hundred and eighty-two square yards, situate within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 206, 289, 571, New No. A/3852, Old Survey No. 1/175, New Survey No. 1A/1389 and Cadastral Survey No. 549 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Nos. 4037 and 4047, 4039 to 4043 and 4046, Street Nos. 398, 400 to 404 and 407 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by Lady Hardinge Road, on or towards the South by the property of Bhandari Jagannath Raghunath Moray, on or towards the West by the property of Dhondi Bhikaji Moray and on or towards the East by Manmala Tank Road.

LOT NO. II.

PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the Buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 717 1/3 square yards being a portion of land and premises, situate at Tardeo Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered along with other lands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-2/3392 and Cadastral Survey No. 366, Tardeo Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3854(2) Street No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 2B, on or towards the West by plot No. 1, on or towards the North by the property of Nagindchand Fulchand and on or towards the South by the proposed private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

27966

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-DAY (MONDAY) AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT, SUCH AS PROVISION, OILMAN STORES, FURNITURE, FIXTURE, GLASS CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GAS STOVES, HOT CASES, COOKING UTENSILS, ETC.

By order of the party concerned Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will TO-DAY (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, the Stock-in-Trade of the well-known going concern of the Wellington Restaurant at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, comprising large flat and wall show cases, marble top tables, bentwood chairs, Electric D.C. Ceiling Fans, wall lamps, partition screens, clocks, English Wash Basins, complete lots of Provision and Oilman Stores, large glass and panel partition, hatstand, big Ice Refrigerators hot Cases, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Copper and Aluminium Utensils, Water Tanks, large Meatsafes, etc.,

Condition of Sale:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery at the end of sale.

Property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Malokchand Jahaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdulla Haji Ali Mahomed (since deceased) and his heirs Mahomed Abdulla, Jusab Abdulla, Ahmed Abdulla, Hoorbai Abdulla and Hoomraba, widow of Abdulla Haji Ali Mahomed (since deceased), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Mortgage, dated 1st April, 1919, Further Charge dated 4th April, 1919, Agreement dated 1st November, 1920, and Agreement dated 1st June, 1925, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house stading thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Mholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 92 and 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 7375. Old Survey No. 1596, New Survey No. 1034 and C. S. No. 2568, Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6267 and Street Nos. 26-38.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAYS AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION, SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, CEMENT SHEETS, INSOLVENT'S SAFE, IMITATION SILVER TWISTED LAMETTA AND SILVER PEARL WIRE, IMITATION GOLD AND SILVER BULLIONS, SPANGLES, COLOUR, ETC.,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 31st January 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:—

Re: Estate of Badrudin Tyaballi Dawoodi Vora (Insolvent):—

One lot imitation silver twisted lametta and silver pearl wire, colour spangles, imitation gold and silver bullions, gold powder, colour, laces, safe, writing table, chair, benches, Mehta boxes, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

1 Crate of Cement Sheets

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, nensooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES CHOLLAS (THOPE) MANUFACTURED BY COLABA LAND MILL CO., LTD.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1927, sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of Mr. Vanmali Virji at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Chowk at Champagully near the well.

12 Bales each 300 U.P. Plain Chollas Calendered (Thope) 2 lbs. 27" 8 yds. No. 52 lying in Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s cloth selling agents Messrs. Manilal Goculbhoy and Co.'s godown in Cavel Street.

11 Bales each 150 ps. Cholias (Thope) 2-3/4 lbs. 30½", 13 yds. piece No. 325, lying in the godown of the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. at Colaba.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

A BRITISH CLASSIC!

BETTY BALFOUR

ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS STAR IN

'THE SEA URCHIN'

(7 Reels.)

This picture offers better company to spend a good evening than do most of the more ostentatious intellectual films recently produced.

All the characters are human and alive.

BETTY BALFOUR IN **"THE SEA URCHIN"**

Makes you feel in a good temper with all the world.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

This is a Picture you should see.

COMING, COMING.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FASHION SHOW

COLLEEN MOORE IN **IRENE**

ADAPTED FROM THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SAME NAME IN NATURAL COLORS

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT — TO-NIGHT

at 9-30 p.m. at 9-30 p.m.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DIRECT FROM

KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA

From Saturday, the 29th January 1927

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

First appearance in India OF

HOMAZ DUO

AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS in their

MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT

DARE - DEVIL JENKINS

THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS

Harley Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.

Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

Modern Romance set in a strange world of prehistoric dinosaurs.

"THE LOST WORLD"

FEATURING:

BESSIE LOVE, LLOYD HUGHES WALLACE BERRY, LEWIS STONE

Truly the marvel of the screen—Amazing Romance—Astounding Adventure! You will gasp with astonishment and wonder!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A novelty melodrama of the year which will stagger the imagination with adventure and love in the strangest setting.

"The Isle of Lost Ships"

FEATURING:

MILTON SILLS and ANNA Q. NELSON

A Picture to bring a thrill to your heart and make you forget the humdrum world about you!

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"THE CIRCUS KID"

With

MAURICE-de-FERANDY LITTLE CLO-CLO. and AUGUSTUS (The Clever Gorilla.)

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE JACK O'LANTERN"

FEATURING:

EARL SCHENEK and BETTY ROSS CLARK

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

'The Two Little Vagabonds'

FEATURING.

CARLYLE BLACKWELL and MARJORIE HUME.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

The following are extracts from the 41st report of the Bank of India, Ltd., which is to be submitted to the Shareholders at the Ordinary General Meeting to be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Thursday, the 17th February, next, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).:

	Rs. as. p.
The transactions of the past year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year—Rs. 1,88,976-10-1 have resulted in a profit of	14,45,526 3 10
An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1926 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which absorbed	5,00,000 0 0
Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year	1,00,000 0 0
The Directors now propose:—	
To pay a final dividend for half-year ended 31st December 1926 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the Paid-up Capital of 100 lacs, free of Income Tax which will absorb	5,00,000 0 0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	1,00,000 0 0
To carry forward to the next account	2,45,526 3 10
Total Rs.	14,45,526 3 10

Extreme depression in the Textile Industry has been the chief feature of the year under review, while the average Official Bank Rate 4.81% per cent. is the lowest on record.

The Dividend, when sanctioned will be payable on and after Saturday, the 25th February 1927 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th February 1927, and warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in North-east Baluchistan and light snowfall along the frontier hills. A few falls of rain are also reported from South Bengal, Jessore and Burdwan each reporting a quarter of an inch. The temperature is above the normal from North Hyderabad to South Bengal.

Forecast:—Extension in the Punjab.—A. P.

LEWIS AND JONES.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, stock and share Brokers have issued the following weekly circular under date 27th inst.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Selling by nervous holders, owing to the Chinese situation, brought about a sharp fall in 3 1/2 per cent Paper during the week. After touching Rs. 77 it has since recovered to Rs. 77/8, and closes steady. Other issues were affected in a minor degree. A very fair investment business has been transacted in 4 per cent 1960/70 whilst 4 per cent 1931/36 was done at Rs. 94/8 The market is steady and there are signs of business broadening.

Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

	Yield.		Redn.	
3 1/2 p.c Rupee Paper	77	8	4	09
4 p.c. oConversion Loan	94	4	4	30
4 p.c. 1960/70	88	7	4	17
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	102	4	4	22
5 p.c. 1929/47 (taxable)	101	6	4	44
5 p.c. 1923 (taxfree)	103	2	4	47
5 p.c. 1945/55 taxfree)	107	6	4	54
5 1/2 p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	106	0	4	62
6 p.c. 1927)taxfree)	100	14	4	78
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	105	12	4	31
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	107	0	4	34
6 p.c. 1832 (taxfree)	108	0	4	38
6 1/2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	113	0	4	57

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Quotations register practically no change on the week and speculators' attention appears to have been diverted to Iron shares for the present. It is reported that cloth and yarn markets are doing better business. Stocks in the hands of local mills shoud be much reduced if the present offtake continues, buyers being encouraged by steadiness in cotton prices and the belief that the latter are below production cost.

Gokaks are from around 119 3/4 with sellers scarce. Mysore Gold have buyers at 116 1/4 and New City and 140.

We anticipate some revival in this section. Business for the March account opened on Monday.

	20-1-27	27-1-27
Bombay Dyeings	911-1/4	911-1/4
Century	397-1/2	410
Crescent	171-1/4	170
Pabaney	205	210
Fazulbhay	866-1/4	868-3/4
New Great	307-1/2	306-1/4
Pearl	496-1/4	497-1/2
Swadeshi	508-1/4	510

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

With the greater part of speculative interest concentrated on Iron and Steel shares, other stocks have lagged behind and quotations show little change on balance. The reckless and excessive speculations going on in Tata Iron Ord. and Defd. is to be regretted and the abnormal bull positon now open constitutes a source of danger and is likely to bring disillusionment in its train.

Railway Shares. With the exception of C. P. Rails which have dropped to Rs. 107 these stocks are in demand. Buyers are out for Sialkots at Rs. 111, Larkhanas at 82, Mandra Bhons at 84, Amritsar Patti at 150 Sind Lights were done at 149.

Banks:—A fair business has been put through in Imperials around 1500 and 275, both being a shade easier at the close. Indias at 77 c.d. and Centrals at 29 3/4 c.d. look a good purchase. Barodas are 86.

Cements. Rates show an improving tendency but the close is a shade below the best. Bundis are 19 3/4. Katnis at 122 1/2, Punjab Ord. and pref. 6 3/4 and 10 1/4, Indian 120.

Manganese shares are steady with Shivrajpurs at 52 and C I M-'s 30. In both a small enquiry exists.

Shipping Issues have recovered some of their last week's losses, Steam closing at 122 1/2 and Scindias at 13 1/2.

Bombay Tarms have recovered to 138-1/8 with the prefs. at 67-1/2.

Bombay Telephones close at 38 after touching 37-1/2. The market is not optimistic of dividend prospects Good lots of Bengal Telephones have been put through up to 11-1/2.

Bombay Ugandas have sellers at 50. Belapurs have good buyers around 18-1/2.

Alcock Ashdown have improve to 255 on China War rumours.

Tata Construction quote Rs. 49 buyers.

Bombay Burmas close 597-1/4 x.d. and 177-1/2 p. after touching 575 and 170 respecaively. The recovery is due to talk of a good block of shares being taken off the market.

Tata Iron and Steel shares.

	19-1-27	20-1-27	21-1-27
Ardy.	66-1/2	55-1/4	62-1/4
efd.	207-1/2	158-3/4	177-1/2
1st Pref.	125	125	126-1/2
2nd Pref.	82-1/2	77-3/4	79-1/2

The Issue of Protection for the Steel Industry is now before the Legislature and judging by the small fresh public buying, as apart from the gambling interest in the shares, people appear to be awaiting events. This week's improvement in ordinary and deferred shares has been mainly due to bear covering and weak bulls who have had the courage to hold on, must have breathed a sigh of relief.

HYDRO LECTRIC GROUP.

	26-1-27	27-1-27
Andra Vly. Ord.	822-1/2	825
Andra Vly. Pref.	980	970
Tata Hydro Ord.	1060	1070
Tata Hydro Pref.	995	985
Tata Power Ord.	610	610
Tata Power Pref.	825	840

Business is on the quiet side in these shares. Apart from some selling pressure in Tata Power Ord. and a tendency towards improvement in Power Pref. there is little to comment on.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 29.

S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Vita, Dame, Karachi.
S S Eloso, Jones, San Pedro (California).
S S Warfield, Steel, Karachi.
S S Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
S S. Laxmi, Dawood, Alleppy.

DEPARTURES.

January 30.

S S Konderkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg.
S S Greleden, Jones, Karachi.
S S Biyo Maru, Suzuki, Kobe.
S S Rajula, Munro, Karachi.
S S Baroda, Maclean, Busreh.
S S Eloso, Jones, Karachi.

LOADING.

January 29.

Steamer Sydney Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Hatimura for Calcutta.
Steamer Oakbank for New York.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co.s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Eloso:—The G T Co.'s steamer Eloso, arrived in harbour on Saturday from San Pedro, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Warfield.—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Warfield, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Konderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co.'s steamer Konderkerk, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Biyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer. Biyo Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Rajula:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Rajula, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Greleden:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Greleden, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

January 29.

S S Brittania for Marseilles:—55 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersay Ltd., 2000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros., 63 cwt tamarind R Jeewandas and Co.

For Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw K Esmil, 168 bales wool raw V Oomersey, 7 bales wool raw E Goolamhusein, 1 bale wool raw Bombay Co Ltd., 5 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 109 bales raw wool D Koondulmal.

For New York:—105 cwt gum karaya N Mulji and Co.

S S Rheinfels for Antwerp:—55 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Hamburg:—104 bales cotton fly Birla Bros Ltd., 45 bales cotton fly Sapt. Textile Products Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros., 3 tons iron plates H K M Jaitha and Son, 275 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Konderkerk for Ghent.—1 bale raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2100 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmohamed.

For Rotterdam:—162 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohamed.

S S Ariosto for Hull:—6500 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly and 55 bales cotton waste K Vishram and Co.

For Havre:—240 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Oakbank for Toronto:—5 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Shingomaru for Yokaichi:—100 bales raw cotton Amersey and Sons, 500 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton K Vishram and Co., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Osaka:—100 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Riverway for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo, 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co., 200 bales cotton raw K Vishram and Co., 200 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros Ltd., 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales cotton raw N Futehally.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton K Vishram and Co.

For Yokaichi:—1000 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Amersey and Sons.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nyanza for Kobe:—600 bales raw cotton Ozu-Burin and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—100 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—10 cwt fish mouse R Dhanjee and Co.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

January 29.

S S Clan Morrison. Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd. From Liverpool.

From Liverpool:—694 cases and 653 bales cotton piecegoods, 16 cases and 2 bdles cotton goods, 209 cases and 389 bales cottons, 37 bales and 2 cases cotton fents, 74 bales and 101 cases cotton yarn, 68 cases mixed cotton and art silk piecegoods, 67 bdles, 97 pkgs and 100 loose motor cycle covers, tyres and tubes, etc., 1060 casks China clay, 68 cases asbotes cement sheets and goods, 382 badles galvanised corrugated sheets, 75 cases galvanised ridging, 7744 bdles hard speltors, 586 bdles hoops, 10 cases finished leather, 10 cases syrup, 1612 kegs paint, 20 cases tragon beds, 18 cases art silk yarn, 27 bales wool, 35 bags screws and nuts, 20 kegs borax powder, 60 cases printed tin plate, 10 cases milk foods, 23 cases steel lles, 40 bales paper, 348 cases, 1300 boxes and 17 bdles toilet preparation and soap, 20 cases rubber insulated cables, 10 loose window glass, 118 loose springs, 12 cases signal apparatus, 8 drums sulphide of sodium, 37 reels picking leather, 60 kegs chrome alume crystals, 40 kegs chrome alum, 15 casks and 60 kegs aniline dye, 20 cases rubber insulated cabes, 10 loose iron valves, 26 bdles yellow metal sheets, 150 cases beer, 25 bdles iron boot protectioni, 10 odles water proof wrapping paper, 80 bales old newspapers, 24 cases glass boxes, 129 cases lead plates, 60 cases glass boxes, sheets, 125 bdles galvanised sheets, 11 cts. enamel ware, 200 Nos. of steel rail and wedges, 11 cases leather goods fitting.

From Glasgow:—141 cases and 55 bales cottons, 76 cases cotton piecegoods, 59 cases healds and reed, 21 cases art silk and cotton goods, 848 cases whisky, 125 cases wine, 188 kegs paint, 184 cases newspaper, 19 bales paper, 218 bdles galvanised sheets, 2000 pieces fire bricks, 89 bdles tubes, 48 bdles C.I. gutters, 250 bdles G.P. sheets, 25 drums cylinder oil, 40 kegs solidified oil, 420 drums soft soap, 65 boxes soap, 42 cases screwing thread, 20 pieces C.I. pipes, 31 bdles C.I. fittings, 900 pieces wire jars.

Bata

GENT'S SHOES:—

	Rs. as.
Brown Hide ..	9-15
Brown Hide Crepe Sole ..	11-15
Willow Calf ..	11-15
Black Box Calf ..	10-15
White Canvas ..	4- 8

LADIES' SHOES:—

Patent Leather Beige, grey or Willow Calf	Rs. as.
..	8 -15

(Also available in Cuban Heels.)

CHILDREN'S:—

	Size 7-10 .. Rs. as.	Size 11-1 Rs. as.
Patent	4-8	4-15
Brown Hide	3-8	3-15
Black Kid	3-8	3-15

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BOMBAY ..	257, Hornby Rd. Post Box 106, Carnac Road, & Lohar Street.	MHOW ..	Simrol Road.
BANGALORE ..	154, Commercial St.	AJMER ..	Madar Gate.
SURAT ..	Kanpith Bazar	AHMEDABAD	Three Gates
POONA ..	East Street.	BELGAUM ..	High Street.
CALCUTTA ..	New Market. Lindsay Street.	MADRAS ..	Moor Market.
KARACHI ..	Elphinstone Street	SECUNDERABAD ..	Oxford Street.
DELHI ..	Chandni Chowk.	INDORE ..	Main Road.
PESHAWAR ..	Arbad Road.	JUBBULPORE	East Street.
		LAHORE ..	Anarkali and Mall Road.
		RAWALPINDI	Dalhousie Road.

Addresses of Stockists in other towns and trade terms from:—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

BOMBAY: 45, Esplanade Post Box 106 | CALCUTTA: 306c, Bow Bazar, Post Box 7834.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet. Forward rat for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/5/6; 1945-55 Rs 107/6.

(Continued from Column 6)

acreage of 25, 30 and 35 per cent in Texas Georgia and South Carolina respectively cannot be seriously considered as pointers to a marked decrease in the area to be planted to cotton as these percentages only represent a total of 519,000 acres in the States named.

We think it should be borne in mind that any important advance from present levels would provide a strong inducement for growers to plant a large acreage and we should look upon any such advance as affording a good opportunity for selling.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

REPORT OF A. NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Although there has been practically no change in the general character of the news during the past week, the market has maintained a steady undertone influenced by continued unfavourable weather over the belt, by the absence of southern spot pressure and by the ready absorption, on Monday, of the considerable volume of near month liquidation which attended the circulation of delivery notices covering the whole of the local certificated stock.

There is a general impression that unless a decided and prolonged improvement in climatic conditions occurs throughout the northern half of the belt in the future the amount of cotton which may be ginned this season is unlikely to exceed 18,000,000 bales, and in some quarters, even lower figures are mentioned. Exports to date are 800,000 bales in excess of those of a year ago. Confidence has been encouraged in trade circles by the numerous optimistic forecasts which have been made by prominent statesmen and financiers relative to business developments next year. President Coolidge believes that all indices point to continued prosperity and that the South will be able to emerge from its present period of depression.

While it is obvious that the situation is lacking in constructive features, there has so far been no noticeable broadening of activity on the part of speculative interests who apparently realize that sentimental optimism does not diminish the weight of bales, that large exports have no strong bullish significance unless accompanied by a corresponding increase in consumption, that, as yet, world spinners' takings of American cotton are only about 300,000 bales in excess of those of a year ago and that present indications are for a carry-over of more than 8,000,000 bales.

The time is not far distant when preparations for the next planting will commence and, in view of the large volume of cotton held in the South, the possibility of these reparations being preceded by a considerable increase in offerings on the part of producers should not be overlooked. The demand from both domestic and foreign spinners continues to be of comparatively small proportions and, unless it improves any increase in spot pressure may promote stale long liquidation in the futures markets, the technical position of which appears to have eased as a result of the recent advance of more than a cent a pound.

The future course of prices will undoubtedly depend largely on developments in the South either with regard to the marketing of the balance of the crop or to the area to be planted to cotton. Acreage reduction propaganda continues to receive widespread publicity, a decrease of 25 per cent compared with last year apparently being the objective. This reduction would mean an acreage of 36,000,000 acres which, however, would give no assurance of a small crop as it was on practically the same area in 1914-15 that production first exceeded 10,000,000 bales. Past records show that not even in 1921, when prices fell to pre-war levels and when the carry-over of American cottn amounted to more than 9,000,000 bales, was acreage curtailed more than 15 per cent. Figures recently issued by the Department of Agriculture indicating an increase in winter wheat

(Continued in column 5.)

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 29.

March	13.34
May	13.54
July	13.75
October	13.97
December	14.15
Middling Spot	13.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 29. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 29.

March	13.31
July	13.66
Middling Spot	13.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29. Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

Liverpool, Jan. 29. To-day's 10-10 a.m.

	To-day's Call	Closing.
January	7.19	7.14
February	7.18	7.14
March	7.23	7.19
April		7.23
May	7.35	7.30
June		7.34
July	7.47	7.41
August		7.44
September	7.56	7.47
October	7.56	7.50
November		7.53
December	7.57	7.56
January	7.58	7.57
Middling Spot		7.39

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Scinde, Good	5.50
Scinde, Fully Good	5.70
Scinde, Fine	5.90
Bengal, Good	5.60
Bengal, Fully Good	5.80
Bengal, Fine	6.00
Oomra, Good	6.10
Oomra, Fully Good	6.35
Oomra, Fine	6.60
Broach, Good	6.05
Broach, Fully Good	6.35
Broach, Fine	6.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

January	13.35	13.30
February		13.05
March	13.05	13.00
April		12.97
May		12.95
June		12.94
July	13.00	12.90
August		12.92
September		12.97
October		13.00
November		12.93
December		13.05
January		12.93
Sakcharidis, FGF, Spot		13.90

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 29.

Barletta Russo, per 63½ lbs:—
January shipment offered 51/6. per 65 lbs.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Australian:
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 53/3.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
April/May shipment quoted 52/6.
May/June shipment value 51/6.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 29.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment value £17/15/0.
April/May shipment nominal £17/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Feb./Apl. shipment sellers 31/5-1/4.
May/Aug. delivery sellers 31/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb shipment quoted £8/5/0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19/5/0.
Rapeseed, Toria Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment quoted £20/2/6. t
Feb/March shipment offered £19/17/6.
Mar./Apl. shipment offered £19/17/6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 29.

Demand Bills 484.62

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c & f Calcutta:—
Feb/March per cwt 19/6.
July/Sept per cwt 18/1-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 18/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt 18/4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, July/Sept. per cwt 18/4 3/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/36.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 141 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 12,300.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 112.55.
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

3 months 4.3/32 per cent.
6 months 4.32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 28.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C...	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register.) ..	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/8
National Bank..	£18-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4%	£87 5/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5½%	£102
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£59-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£ 70-1/2
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5%	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£93 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 28.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.47
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1/4
T. T. Brussels on London	34.88
T. T. Madrid on London	29.39
T. T. Milan on London	112.95
T. T. Berne on London	25.21
T. T. Paris on London	123.06

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan 29.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-5/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.
T T London on Shanghai 2/9-1/4.
TT L London on Bombay 1/6-1/32.
T T London on Yokohama 2/0-3/16.
T T London on Hongkong 2/2-1/4.
T T London on Singapore 2/3-7/8.
T T London on New York (Opening rates) 4,85-1/16.
T T London on New York (Closing rates) 4,85-3/32.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 28.

Copper English best Selected	£60 1/2
Copper Braziers, ..	£70
Yellow Metal	£65-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand,	£27-1/2
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£15-5/8
Tin English Ingots, ...	£285-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Buyers	1s. 7-1/8d.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers	1s. 7-1/4d.
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot, Buyers	1s. 6-7/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1s. 7d.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan 29.

Silver.—Indian Covering. China Banks bought and sold. Market closed uncertain.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	27-13/16
Forward	27-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan 29.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

London, Jan 29.

Interest. Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality.)
Spot. 15-1/16

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 27.

Demand Bills 484.68

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN.—N. Y.:—Opened steady and closed better on short covering. Better Spot Demand. Futures 21 to 25 Points Higher Spot Advanced 20 points at 13.70c.

LOCAL:—Improved on Commission Houses Buying. Later Eased on point taking. Closed steady.

Private Cables and Reports.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York May highest 13.63 (2-37 a.m.) lowest 13.12 (10-04 o.m.)

Liverpool. Less for sale. Good trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Trade buying is again becoming more prominent and the markets show a steady tone. Until the political situation is more settled we do not look for any material advance, but would take advantage of easy markets to effect purchases.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Shorts have covered freely. Expect some reaction."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 3 to 4 points better and prices kept on hardening until May position was done at 13.63 on heavy short covering. Before the closed the market ruled a shade quiet and closed 21 to 25 points better. Spo cotton improved 25 points at 13.70c.

The Liverpool market opened 1 point higher and prices improved on reappearance of better spot enquiry. Sales were reported 12,000 bales and spot prices closed 1 point lower, forward contracts ruled firm at a rise of 7 to 9 points.

Yesterday's advance in American market is partly to short covering and partly due to better spot demand in Liverpool. This is a natural move of the market as after a continued decline of three days some improvement is possible. However we do not think it safe to follow the advance and recommend sales in strong moments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a rise of 22 points in American prices our market opened very strong Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 264/ and prices improved to Rs. 265/ on buying offices and commission houses. At the advance there was some profit taking and the market closed to-day as under. The Sewri market is closed to-day.

Broach A/M	264	265	263/8	263/8
Broach J/A	269	270/8	269	270
Oomra Mar	247	248	247	247/8
Oomra May	249	250	249	249/8
Bengal Mar	228	229	228	228/8
Bengal May	230	231	230	230/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

			Delivery Contracts Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	242/45	
,,	Fine	,,	240	
,,	F.G.	,,	235	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	239/40	
,,	F.G.	,,	233	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	265/57	
Nagpur	,,	,,	265/57	
Yeotmal	,,	,,	260	
Arvi	,,	,,	262/62	
Amraoti	,,	,,	255/57	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	252/54	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	245/46	
Khandesh	,,	,, F.G.	240/42	
Muthia	Fine	,,	238/40	
,,	F.G.	,,	..	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		280/82	
Purna	Average	,,	267/72	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	237/60	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	265/75 Old.	
Broach	Fine	M.G. F.G.		
,,				
Westerns	Good.	,, H.G.		
,,				
Cambodia	Fine	M.G.	290/95	
Kalagin	,,	,,		

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto Noon 28th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,487
Linseed	2,321
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,271
Gingellyseeds	2,163
Poppyseed	145
Groundnuts	12,018
Castorseed	4,754
Rice	2,158
Myrabollams	2,153
Cottonseed	16,879
Gram	1,726
Joowar	844
Bajree	5,540
	Tons.
Coal	2,564

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The Bombay Gold market is steady with little improvement in quotations as under:—
Ready Gold, Rs. 21-9-6.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21-9-3.
Fagun delivery, Rs. 21-9-9.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Loidon quotations declined by 1/16d. for both spot and forward. This morning China came better and our market opened firm at Rs. 61 and sharply registered Rs. 3 in a short time. There was rumpart short covering in conjunction with buli support and Mah reached well over Rs. 64, Fagun delivery had a sympathetic effect which rose to Rs. 63 but at a discount of Re. 1. The reason of this sensational rise was pointed out in our yesterday's report. At the advance there was some profit taking which arrested the rise and prices began to ease off. The market is full of uncertainties and we think to keep short is very dangerous at the same time it is impossible to maintain such sharp rise so we do not recommend purchases until present feverish tone is subsided with a healthy reaction. To-days closing prices are as under:—

Ready Silver, Rs. 63-12.
Mah delivery, Rs. 63.
Ready Silver, Rs. 63-12.
Mah delivery, Rs. 63.
Fagun delivery, Rs. 62.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The Linseed market ruled firm on better enquiry and less for sales.

The Wheat market ruled quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry:—
Linseed May, Rs. 10-13.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-11-9.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterda	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4,730	2,30,556	2,03,252
Central India ..	3,354	1,36,327	2,04,030
Barsi and Nagar ..	3,005	1,18,730	1,14,045
Hyderabad-Gaorani	876	39,375	39,731
Berar	5,315	3,08,447	2 36,240
Central Provinces ..	3,357	1,11,926	1,23,252
Total Oomras	20,637	947,361	9,20,550
Dholera	529	33,009	1,09,896
N. W. Provinces	77	48,287	1,19,742
Rajputana	165	18,368	51,568
Sind-Punjab ..	1,126	64,887	1,23,802
Broach		239	31,736
Coompta & Dharwar	50	19,851	13,400
Westerns- Northerns		9,019	7,945
Cocoanada		395	1,475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,853	2,074
American		70,350	143
Egyptian and African	136	21,453	30,019
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		45	459
Total	22,730	12,40,711	14,19,208

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 20th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	1,610	1,04,739 1,96,150
Japan & China ..	13,781	3,59,853 4,85,067
Coast Ports ..		5,036 10,780
Up-country by Rail		41,835 4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		81,469 1,06,524
Total	15,391	5,92,932 8 02,780

THE GRAIN MERCANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-12 per cwt.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 10-3 per cwt.
Castorseed Bold, Rs. 10 per cwt.
Castorseed Small, Rs. 10-14 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Bold, Rs. 12-14 per cwt.,
Cottonseed, Rs. 4-5 per cwt.
Wheat Karachi Bungla, Rs. 8 8 per cwt.
Wheat Seoni Pissi 70/30, Rs. 8-1 per cwt.

PROTEST AGAINST WATER-TAX LEVY.

A meeting of the owners and managers of Hindoo Dharamshalas, Muttra was held lately, Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey presiding, when it was unanimously resolved to protest strongly against the notices issued by the Agra Comissioner for levying water-tax on Dharamshalas by the Muttra Municipality.

A Sub-Committee of four men and the President was appointed to take legal advice for not paying the tax and report within eight days to the General Committee. A fund was started for legal expenses, Mr. Laxmidas Valabhdah and Babu Mulchand were appointed Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. The President was authorized to send the resolutions to the Agra Commissioner and the Press.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says the Soviet Census Commission of 110 members, which left Moscow a fortnight ago to organise a census in Siberia is lost in a sand storm. It is surmised that all of them perished.—Free Press.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A QUIET DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Owing to the approach of the settlement day, there was mainly transfer business on the local Stock Exchange. Mill shares fluctuated within a very narrow range without any new feature.

Tata Iron shares ruled firm at the opening on better enquiry and short covering, but in later trading prices ruled easy Ordinary closing at Rs. 62-8 and Deffereds Rs. 181-4.

We quote:—

Fazul Rs. 868-12; Pearl Rs. 496 4; B. Dying Rs. 913-12; Century Rs. 411-4; Nagpur Rs. 510; Swadesh 508-12; Colaba Rs. 137-8; New Great Rs. 306-4; Burma Rs. 595; Hydro Rs. 1,070.

Imperial Bank were transacted at Rs. 1,475 and The Central at Rs. 30-6.

The following are to-day's closing prices:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	76	12
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	6
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	12
Central India Mining ..	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	120	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	126	4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	350	
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	6	12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	52	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	107	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93 1-2	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	82 1-2	
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	705	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	196	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	237	8
Scindi Steam ..	15—0—		14	1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	832	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	138	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1070	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	990	
Tata power O. ..	1,000	..	612	8
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	837	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	261	4
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2090	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	306	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	.60	
Pearl	250	12	496	4
Phoenix	100	10	396	4
Premier	100	..	11	
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	587	8
Sholapur	1,000	8075 450	7900	
Simplex	260	..	145	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	2
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	508	12
Swan	100	..	135	12
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	115	
Vishnu CottonO. ..	500	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	595	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	00	3	180	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4 0	6	15
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	...	185	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	79	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	181	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	62	8
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	37	
INSURAN E COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	715	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	21	4
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	397	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	12

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

JUTE.

Albion ..	530	Howrah ..	46/14
Alliance ..	590	India ..	200
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	707
Anglo-India	409	Kankanarrah	550
Auckland ..	286	Kelvin ..	875
Barnagore ..	230	Khardah ..	500
Bally ..	250	Kinnison' ..	1040
Birla ..	11/8	Lansdowne	310
Belvedere ..	610	Lawrence ..	635
Budge-Budge	528	Lothian ..	496
Caledonian	615	Naihati ..	500
Chapdani ..	182	National	33/14
Clive ..	39/10	New Central	635
Craig ..	5/2	Northbrook	57/8
Cheviot ..	312	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	478	Orient ..	271
Delta	605	Presidency ..	9
Empire ..	57/4	Reliance ..	81/8
Fort Gloster	980	Soorah ..	32
Fort William	384	Standard ..	485
Gondalpara ..	1126	Union ..	625
Gourepore	770	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/6	HESSIAN	14/7
Hooghly ..	86	JUTE	65/4

COTTON.

Agra United	12	Dunbar	180
Bowaria	350	Keshavram Cotton	
Bengal Nagpur	24	New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	19	Kurdi ..	5/10
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendah Raneegunge	31/10
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4/12	Wagon ..	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	4/10
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	9/13	Imperial Bank	1513
		„ Conty.	375
3 1/2 per cent Paper			77/7
45-55 Loan			107/3

Remarks:—Jute shares steady cottons were improving. Coals and miscellaneous section remained unchanged Government Securities were steady. 4 per cent New Loan (1960/70) 88/5; 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 107/12.

Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210		
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305		
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	913	12	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	8		
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	55		
Bradbury	250	nil	250		
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	110		
Broach Fine Counta	250	..	70		
Century	100	20y	411	4	
Central India O. ..	100	16	511	4	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	468	12	
Ceylon	100	..	40		
Colaba Land ..	100	..	137	8	
Coorla	100	..	142	8	
Crescent	100	4	170		
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	200		
David	500	..	240		
Dawn	250	40	89		
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	1	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	210		
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135		
Elphinstons O. ..	100	..	29		
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	230		
Fazulbhoy	250	25	868	12	
Finlay	100	nil	123	12	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	620		
Globe	100	..	38	12	
Gokak	100	5	117	8	
Indoostan ..	1,000	125	1600		
Indian Blaching.	100	6	165		
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1099		
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	341	4	
Jamshe O. ..	250	..	75		
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	102	8	
Kilachand	25	..	4		
Kohinoor	500	..	1150		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5950		
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	20		
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	126	4	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad												3978
Bombay Cotton												365
Bombay Dyeing	8913	12	916	4	913	21	913	12				
Century ..			415	416	4	411	4	411	4			
Central India			512	8	512	8	0	8	12	510		
Colaba Land												137 8
Crescent												170
Edward Sassoon												135
Fazulbhoy			870	870	867	8	868	12				
Finlay												628 12
Globe												38 12
Gokak												117 8
Indian Bleaching												163 12
Indore Malwa												342 8
Kohinoor												1150
Madhowjee												126 4
Mathuradas												72 8
Meyer Sassoon												11
Mysore												117 8
New Great ..			307	8	308	12	306	4	306	4		
Pearl			501	4	501	4	496	4	496	4		
Pabany												210
Phoenix												396 4
Simplex												145
Swadeshi ..												508 12
Swan Mills												152 8
Tata Mills												115
MISCELLANEOUS												
Alcock												261 4
Bombay Steam												196 4
Bundi Cement												19 12
Central India Mining												39
Indian Cement ..												118 12
Katni Cement ord.												126 4
Shivarajpur												52
Tram Co. Ord.												138 2
Tata Hydro	1071	4	1072	8	1070	1071	4					
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	64	8	64	12	62	8	62	8				
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	185	188	12	181	4	181	4					
Govt. Paper 3 1/ per cent ..												77 5 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.												107 7 5 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 31st January, 1927, at 3 p.m. (T.).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the above address on Monday, the 31st January, 1927 at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

A Concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday, the 31st instant from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres. Sub-station 2 Ke will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. Wavelength 387 Metres.

HINDOO MAHASABHA.

As resolved in the 9th Session of the Hindoo Mahasabha at Delhi, the next session of the Hindoo Mahasabha will be held in Behar, at Patna. A Reception Committee has been formed and has begun its work. The Provincial Hindoo Sabhas are requested to suggest five names for the presidentship of the session within the 20th February.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I., will play a programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens on Monday, the 31st instant commencing at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Khoja Street Post Office will be shifted on the 1st February, 1927 from the present building to Taheri Mosque Building, in the Doctor Street, belonging to Mr. Esoofally Ebrahimjee Bandookwalla.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Thursday evening, a meeting was held to protest against the sending of troops to China at the Congress House, under the presidentship of Mr. Horniman. Mr. K. N. Joglekar hit the proper note of want of propaganda on the part of the Congress leaders and that note was admitted by the chair. In the end Mr. Horniman, expressing his surprise, indirectly hit the Responsivists a blow that they were willing to co-operate with Government yet. May I ask him what is the Congress president himself doing after the opening hard blow from the opponents? Perhaps the Gauhatti Congress wants its own president to swallow such grave insult of his party! Is there no co-operation of a sort to sit in the chamber in these circumstances and vote for the Steel Protection Bill? Where does the self-respect and everything, that the Responsivists are alleged to lack in, go at this critical time of every Swarajist?

Mr. Horniman rightly pointed that the Congress was a sectional body and that he wanted it to become truly representative of the nation. Is it by passing a resolution making the use of Khaddar compulsory—a resolution which Mr. Horniman himself does not obey in spite of the Congress demand? Mr. Horniman was asked at the Mole station when receiving Comrade 'Sak,' whether his dress was khaddar and he was heard to reply, that he then no longer believed in it. He had supported, however, that resolution in open Congress. Could he explain his conduct?

Mr. Baptista, now Non-co-operator, said it was impossible under the circumstances to co-operate with Government. Well, it may be the 'after-election consolation!' It is his talk of N. C. O. doctrine which he has now understood but cannot follow! He would have done the same as the Swarajists from Madras are doing at present in Delhi, even if these conditions prevailed.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. PADHYE.

Jan. 28.

NO FINANCIAL HELP FROM CAPITALISTS

MR. BROTHERS ON THE DELEGATION'S MISSION.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 29.

On Thursday evening, Mr. M. Brothers, the acting Secretary of the Delegation, and Horr Furtwanjea addressed a gathering of workers of the local mills. They stated that the delegation had received no financial help from the Governments of the contries to which the members belonged or from the capitalists. They were sent by their Trade Unions to see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears, the conditions under which the Indian labourers worked, for when they demanded an increase of wages in Europe, they were generally told by the capitalists that they could not compete with the cheap markets of India, if they made any more increase in wages.

Mr. Brothers blamed the Government of India for the illiteracy of the masses.—A.P.

LIFELONG SUFFERERS CAN END DYSPEPSIA

Many of life's troubles are unavoidable, but many are not, and in the latter category fall dyspepsia and all stomach troubles which are caused, not necessarily by the food which has been eaten, but more frequently by an excess of the gastric juices, which sets up fermentation and upsets the system generally, causing intense pain and suffering. Dyspepsia can be avoided by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the world-famed remedy, which relieves instantly by neutralising acidity and preventing any possible stomach disorder. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals because it has been tried and proved to be without equal for stopping all stomach troubles, and generally keeping the digestive organs in sound working order. Every chemist throughout the country sells 'Bisurated' Magnesia in powder and tablet forms.

A SUGGESTION TO BOMBAY LABOUR M. L. C'S.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of some satisfaction that in the Bombay Legislative Council, there are at present a few members who can be confidently expected to take interest in working-class problems, to represent the grievances and voice the demands of the workers of this Presidency. Messrs. S. C. Joshi, Syed Munavar and S. K. Bole have been nominated to represent Labour and Drs. Ambedkar and Salunke have been nominated to represent the Depressed Classes, by the Government themselves. Besides, Messrs. Ginvala and Asavle who represent this city are also men who are Labourites. These seven gentlemen must now combine and look at every question that will come before the Council from the working class people's point of view. If they will always stand by their duty in spite of the fact that some of them are Government nominees, they will be able to command great influence in the Council. They must keep before them the examples of men like Dr Paranjpye, Mr. B. S. Kamat and Mr. N. M. Joshi, who never shirked to do their duty by the popular cause, irrespective of Government's prospective frown or favour. Such of them as are Swarajists must know that they are there in the Council, to consolidate the power of the people and weaken that of the Government, for that is the wide connotation of the slogan of obstruction since Gauhati.

Taking this into consideration, if these seven gentlemen will act in concert and bring in and support workingclass measures, they will find that these are elements among the Swarajists, Responsivists and Independents also who will join them. I have every hope that when there is cry abroad, for organising the workers and peasants all over the country it is absolutely necessary that efforts should be made to ameliorate the conditions of the workingclasses, wherever possible. There must, therefore, be a co-ordination of efforts between the Indian National Congress, the Trade Union Congress and the several Provincial and Central legislatures. With a view to bring this about, let our Bombay Labour M.L.C.'s break the ice by forming a group of their own in the Legislative Council. I trust this suggestion will meet with the approval of gentlemen concerned.

Yours, etc.,

A NATIONAL GRADUATE.

January 28.

COTTON TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE SANCTIONS ADDITIONAL GRANT.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has sanctioned the estimated expense of Rs. 65,000 incurred in connection with the Cotton Textile (Second Tariff Board) Enquiry. This sum was in addition to the sum of Rs. 79,000 already granted for the Board. The reasons for the extra expenditure as explained by the Government before the Committee were that the anticipations that the Board would be able to complete it entirely by the end of October had not been realized. Although the Board assembled at Bombay on 1st July the representation of the Bombay Millowners' Association was not received, until the 21st of that month. It also became evident as the enquiry progressed, that in order to arrive at the causes of depression in the industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad, it was necessary to make a comparison as far as possible of the costs of production in Bombay, Ahmedabad and upcountry centres. To this end, the Board issued a statement calling for the details of costs of production, but a majority of the mills to which it was sent found considerable difficulty in supplying the information required, and there was some delay in receiving their replies. In these circumstances, it was found necessary to sanction the continuance of the Board for a further period of two months and three weeks i.e. up to the third week of January 1927. The President and the Secretary with a small portion of the staff would, however, have to work until the 31st January 1927 and the middle of February 1927 respectively. An additional expenditure of Rs. 65,351 was involved, over and above that of Rs. 78,984 already sanctioned. The Government of India had authorised this additional expenditure, in anticipation of approval of the Standing Finance Committee to the votable part of it, and in requesting that this approval might now be given by the Committee they desire to state, that in their opinion, the period occupied by the enquiry was not too long for an investigation of such a magnitude and complexity as this enquiry into the cotton textile industry which was not only the most important in India but was also scattered over every part of the country.—A. P.

COMPETITIVE EXAM. IN SHORTHAND

The Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association proposes to hold a competitive examination in shorth and by the middle of April 1927. Such aminations, are the most outstanding feature of all Shorthand Associations in the world, though it may be considered to be a novelty in Bombay. It is needless to reiterate here the paramount necessity of fast and accurate typewriting as the indispensable concomitant of shorthand, and therefore it is proposed to hold a test in typewriting as well. Separate medals for efficiency and proficiency will be awarded both in shorthand and in typewriting.

Stenographers are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of measuring the degree of their proficiency in both these subjects. Enrolment for the competition can be effected on application before the 15th prox., to the Secretary of the Association at Ramchandra Mansions Sandhurst Road, Bombay, who will furnish further particulars, if required.

It is hoped that the shorthand writers of Bombay will take advantage of this opportunity to better themselves so that Bombay may claim to have as efficient shorthand writers as any other part of the world can boast of.

HEREDITARY INTEREST IN INDIAN STATES

LORD IRWIN ON NON-INTERFERENCE POLICY

BIKANER, Jan. 29.

A State Banquet was held to-night in honour of the Viceroy. The Maharaja of Bikanor in proposing the toast said that the gratification which the Princes and their subjects derived from the visit to their states or the illustratious representative in India of their beloved King-Emperor was enhanced on this occasion on account of the old family connection. The indebtedness of the Princes to the first Lord Halifax was voiced in the Chamber of Princes last November for his share in collaboration with Lord Canning in reversing the policy of lapse and ensuring the continuity of the rule of princes in India but for which he (the Maharaja) would not be there entertaining to-night the Viceroy of India. Another more personal link was to be found in the archives of his state where in their cherished possession was an official letter written in 1859 by the Viceroy's grandfather by the command of Queen Victoria to the Maharaja's grandfather Sirdar Sinhji expressing appreciation in most gracious and generous terms of the services rendered during the Mutiny.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy replying to the toast said "The Maharaja's speech was full of many points of interest. It was with much gratification that he read a copy of the letter written by the Viceroy's grandfather of which the Maharaja was rightly proud and which so clearly testified to and recorded the spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Imperial throne which had ever been displayed by the rulers of Bikaner. It was pleasant, too, to reflect that the Viceroy's grandfather besides being indirectly responsible for his own existence should have been the unconscious agent in securing the Maharaja's presence as their host to-night. The Viceroy could therefore claim something in the nature of hereditary interest in the Indian States. Indeed there was never a time when the voices of the past had not a message for the present. The Indian States seemed to ensnrine many of these elements of reverence for tradition and respect for judgment of the earlier generations which were sometimes lacking in modern political philosophy. But none could be content merely to yield himself to a complacent veneration of the past for the past was more truly a well from which they drew inspiration for the future. The states and the people of British India were brother builders each contributing their part towards better things and there must be no internal flaws tending towards weakness and ultimate destruction. The treaties and sanads must be observed and while there were weighty responsibilities always attaching to the Viceroy and his Government in relation to the Indian States, he assured that the general policy which Government sincerely desired to pursue remained as in the past a policy of non-interference with the affairs that were internal to the States. The wider question of relations of States with British India was perforce taking on a new aspects with the present passage of political events. This was a matter of greatest moment to all and in the prolonged consideration of many difficult problems soon likely to arise he looked forward to the collaboration and advise of the Chamber of Princes.—A. P.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

"WORKERS ARE FIRM", SAYS MR. BAKHALE

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bmbay Textile Labour Union, has issued the following to the press:—

"I have seen it published in some newspapers that the strike of the workers in the Emperor Edward Mill is fizzling out and that the workers are resuming work gradually. I am authorised to inform the public that these statements are absolutely wrong and without any foundation. I meet the workers on strike almost every day and I know it as a matter of fact that all of them except perhaps some ten blacklegs, are not only out, but are determined to carry out their decision, 28 out of 31 jobbers are with the workers; and only the other day the Manager has, I am told, dismissed two of his old jobbers owing to their inability to persuade their men to resume work. The workers are conducting their strike with determination and firmness, and their conduct is exceedingly peaceful.

"Some interested parties are spreading false rumour to discourage the workers and mislead the public; and I am sorry to say that a certain section of the press is falling a victim to their mischievous tactics. I appeal to the press in Bombay to be fair to both the sides, and give correct and reliable information to the public so that the latter may not be misled."

ASSIATING SHIPPING MASTER'S POST APPROVED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The proposal to create a new post of Assistant Shipping Master, Calcutta, has been approved by the Assembly's Standing Finance Committee which has sanctioned the terms of appointment and granted about 10,000 rupees being included in the budget. The Committee also agreed to the creation of a substantive post of Private Secretary to the High Commissioner in London. Mr. W. M. Mather, who was on deputation to the High Commissioner's office has been discharging the duties of Private Secretary since 1925. He is now drawing 480 pounds. The proposal was approved by the Committee on the understanding that effect would be given to it, only if the Secretary of State gave necessary sanction.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Inter Collegiate Sports Bombay on Saturday, the 29th January..

The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Committee of the Bombay Club on Saturday, the 29th January.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

A plot of the first order, a cast that leaves nothing to be desired, and situations that make you forget you are sitting and watching pento-ommic puppets racing across the silver screen, are the things that make "The Sea Urchin" which opens to-night at the Royal Opera House for a run of one week, entertainment with a quality bound to please the most fastidious.

"The Sea Urchin" is a British Classic and it lives up to its sub-title every second of the time it is projected across the scene. The drama is strong vibrant and heart appealing, and there are many comic incidents which are fresh, unspoiled and natural, without a single forced note or stereotyped pattern. Arresting is the word that fittingly describes it. The picture fan in search of something good and new is recommended to see this picture. Betty Balfour, the leading English star, plays the leading role and she is supported by a strong cast.

WEST-END CINEMA.

A Thrilling Mystery Romance "One Night in Rome" Lanerette Taylor's first screen venture out of the field of Comedy Drama, comes to the West-End Cinema (New Charni Road) to-night and this week. It is a Metro Goldwyn Picture in 7 parts and besides Miss Taylor, an all-star cast is employed, including Warner Oland, Tom Moore, Allan Hale, George Dowling and a host of others. This is a picturization of Miss Taylor's stage success which was written by her author-husband J. Hartley Manners. She appears as the beautiful young Italian noble-woman who is forced to flee Italy and in order to earn a livelihood as well as conceal her identity, becomes a fortune teller. Scenes depict how even uneducated Londoners are easily duped by shows of Oriental gorgeousness. The night in "Rome" which is exciting enough, becomes a lame recollection, compared to the thrilling events that take place later in England in the Castle of a British diplomat.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

A Superb Metro Picture "Men" is the feature drama at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. "Men" is the screen's shortest title, but it is the biggest sensational picture featuring the popular star Pola Negri. She dares at least in the picture, to tell the truth about men, about their standard of living and their code of loving. Have you ever met the man who has said you're the only girl in the world he has ever loved, without smiling? Then you should never miss to this thrilling picture of the story of the young, artless girl being lured by such honeyed words! Pola Negri here outlines all her previous productions, and the different gorgeous dresses she wears will make the ladies jealous. You are cordially recommended to see this unique Polo Negri picture. The programme includes a comedy.

PRECIOUS CINEMA.

"Casey of the Coast Guard" brings its story of true adventures in the history of United States Coast Guard to a close at the Precious Cinema (Lamington Road) with the showing of the eight, ninth and tenth chapters of this Pathe Serial in which George O'hara and Helen Fergusson are featured. In these final episodes there is shown what befalls the ringleaders, most of whom are captured, thanks to the ceaseless activities and great daring of Ensign George Casey. Many thrills are promised in the concluding 6 parts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Motion pictures for the most part are made for entertainment, but "The Lost World," which is released at the Excelsior Theatre this week, combines romance, adventure and education, thereby offering to all a picture that is well worth seeing. Adapted from Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle's novel, the story tells of the many and strange adventures of a party of explorers who venture into the wilds of South America to discover a lost section of the world, where life has remained unchanged throughout the passing of centuries. The remarkable way in which prehistoric animals and ape-men have been depicted, is a thing that will not easily be forgotten, and the scene of the havoc caused by an escaped brontsaurus in London, is an episode everybody will remember. The acting honours are carried off by Bessie Love, Lloyd Hughes and Wallace Beery, while others in the cast include Lewis Stone, Bull Montana, Virginia Browne Faire and Alma Bennett. Owing to the length of the film no other feature will be shown and there will be only two shows daily instead of the usual three.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

To those who love the romantic, weird and beautiful, "The Isle of Lost Ships," which will be the feature at the Empire this week, will prove decidedly appealing, for it is one of the most unusual of films. The locale of the story is the Sargasso Sea, and to a legendary island lying in this tract drifts a wrecked Atlantic liner, on which the sole survivers are a young society girl; a convict and his captor, a New York detective. Their adventures with the castaway community of the island are full of thrills: The cast is worthy of the story. Anna Q. Nilsson, as the pampeerd society girl, shows her wonderful versatility, while Milton Sills, as the escaped convict, a condemned, though innocent man, portrays his role exceptionally well. They are supported by cast headed by Walter Long and Frank Campeau. Together with this film will be shown a Pathe Gazette.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The breath of living actuality is in "At the Sign of the Jack O'Lantern," which is a Myrtle Reed story, shown at the Gaiety Theatre this week. This merry comedy-drama is full of sensational thrills, and is interwoven with many amusing situations. Strange things occur in Uncle Ebenezer's "jack o'lantern" house—happenings that will hold one in suspense till very end of the picture. An evening of real entertainment will be missed by those who do not see this film. Besides Madan's Weekly Review, "Oh What a Night," a comedy featuring Jimmy Aubrey, will also be shown.

EDWARD THEATRE

"The Circus Kid" is the story of Augustus, a wonderful gorilla, interwoven with that of a charming love story. Claude Privat, under the shadow of misunderstanding, runs away from home, and joins a small circus company. Her child has a strange, though very efficient nurse in Augustus, a most intelligent gorilla, who proves a very constant companion. How Claude and her child are again thrown together with her lover and parents is unfolded in the plot, and the result is that "The Circus Kid" is a drama full of human interest. Supporting Augustus is Maurice de Feraudy, a well-known star. "Love Nest," a comedy featuring Buster Keaton, is also included in the programme.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

After a very successful week's run at the Empire "The Two Little Vagabonds" has been transferred to the Empress for another week's showing. In an atmosphere of squallor and cruelty, grow up Wally and Dick, the two little vagabonds, whose unwavering affection for each other forms a story that will not fail to touch even the most unsentimental. Lewis Shaw and Jean Forest, as the two friends, are ably supported by a strong cast headed by Marjorie Hume and Carlyle Blackwell. Having nine reels the film is too long for any other feature to be produced in the programme.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

MYSORE PLAYER IN FULL FORM.

EX-CHAMPION'S HOLLOW DEFEAT

The crowd that turned out at the Hindu Gymkhana to witness the trial of strength between the ex-champion of Western India N. B. Bhagwat, and the ex-champion of the Bombay Presidency R. S. Raja Iyer, was rather disappointed at the poor display put up by Bhagwat, especially in the second set. Raja Iyer was found to be in great form. Once he found the length and streggth of his shots, he showed no quarters to his opponent. After capturing the first two games, he lost the next two and a repetition of the process brought the score to four games all. Then Bhagwat lost his service game to which Raja Iyer responded in sympathy. The latter however made no mistake in capturing the next two games and the set. The second set saw Raja Iyer out-playing and out manoeuvring Bhagwat so much so that he bagged it without the loss of a single game.

A stroke of surprise was in store for the spectators in the match between the Bandra players, Peter Pereira and Charles Gonsalves. Gonsalves started well by games to one in his favour. Then Pereira became aggressive—rushing up to the net time and again finished his opponent with consummate skill and sagacity. Exploiting Gonsalves' weak back hand, captured the set at 7-5. Surprisingly enough the second set was an exact replica of the first. Nothing need he said about the other matches.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY MATCHES.

MEN'S SINGLES.

R. S. Raja Iyer beat N. B. Bhagwat, 7-5, 6-0

A. K. Santoke beat F. A. Fazal, 6-1, 6-2.

P. N. Pereira beat C. Consalves, 7-5, 7-5.

P. Rangaswami W. O. B. Murarji.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Suwarna and P. Rangaswami, beat Soman and Golledkeri, 6-1, 6-1.

TI-DAY'S FIXTURES.

No. 1.—4 p.m.

N. B. Bhagwat and B. H. Khardekar, v/s. Daruwalla and Dastur, followed by Y. Taku v/s. J. W. Harvey.

No. 2.—4 p.m.

Nowroji and Powalla v/s. C. Gonsalves and A. C. Pereira, followed by Mrs. Row and another v/s. Lal Mon Khatao and another.

No. 3.—4 p.m.

M. K. Gadgil and Partner v/s. B. S. Challam and Partner followed by G. Thatch v/s. D. V. Vartak.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION IN AUGUST.

CALCUTTA SENATE'S DECISION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The Senate of Calcutta University decided this evening that a Special Convocation should be held every year in the month of August to confer degrees on those graduates who wished to proceed to foreign countries for studies. This was considered necessary because the Universities in the United Kingdom and other foreign countries insisted on the diploma being produced at the time of admission, and such diplomas could not be issued by the Vice-Chancellor without a Convocation being held.

The Senate also recorded their sense of loss and sorrow at the death of Sir Kailash Chandra Bose.—A.P.

"A LIBEL ON ISLAM"

STATUS OF MUSLIM WOMAN IN INDIA.

MR. PICKTHAL'S LECTURE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

In the course of his lecture to-day at the Gokhale Hall on the "Relation of Sexes in Islam" Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall regretted that in India the Muslim woman was emphatically not in her Islamic position. The status to which the great majority of Muslim Women in India were reduced today was a liabel on Islam, a crime for which the Muslim Community as a whole would have to suffer in increasing social degradation, in weak and sickly offspring and in increasing child mortality. The veiling of the face by women was not originally an Islamic custom. It was prevalent in many cities of the East before the coming of Islam but not in the cities of Arabia. The purdah system was adopted by wealthy town people and was never a universal Muslim practice. The Turkish peasant woman did not observe purdah. It was a great misfortune of the Indian Muslims that they had no peasantry. They came into this land as conquerors and so every Indian Muslim thought it necessary to treat his women in some exclusive fashion.

MARRIAGE NOT A SACRAMENT.

The speaker then dealt with Islamic laws of marriage and said that Islamic marriage was not a sacrament involving the bondage of the woman but a civil contract between equals terminable at the will of either party though more readily at the man's will for reasons which were very cogent at the time when they were instituted and would still have weight to-day. Concluding the speaker said the goal of Islam was universal human brotherhood and this could never be attained while the position of women remained what it was to-day in East or West.—A. P.

A CLUB FOR JOURNALISTS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TAKE STEPS.

A social gathering of journalists in Bombay was held under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India on Sunday morning in the hall of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. The gathering had been invited to discuss the question of establishing a Club for journalists in Bombay. At the outset Mr. S. A. Brelvi explained the object of the meeting and pointed out how the Association was handicapped in carrying out its aims owing to lack of a local habitation. Journalists in Bombay, he said, keenly felt the want of a Club where they could meet one another in social intercourse and concert measures for their common benefit. Mr. Brelvi announced that Sir Borab Tata, who was approached by Mr. K. Natarajan and himself had kindly donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of starting a Club. that several journalists who could not be present on the occasion had written letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting.

A discussion then followed in which Messrs. Gennings, Venkatram, Padbidri, Khare and Umrigar took part. They expressed their views in favour of the proposal to start the Club while Mr. Venkatram was opposed to the idea. After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed, Messrs. Gennings and Venkatram having previously left the meeting owing to other engagements:—

"We, journalists of Bombay assembled on Sunday, 30th Jan. under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India resolve that a Club for journalists be started under the auspices of the Association and that a minimum monthly subscription for the Club (which should include subscription for the Association) be fixed at Rs. 2 per month."

In order to place the Club on a sound financial footing many of those present agreed to pay for a period of one year a higher fee, ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 3 per month, than the minimum prescribed.

A resolution was also passed appointing a Committee which was asked to take all practical measures to start the Club without delay. The Committee consists of Messrs. K. Natarajan, K. P. Khadilkar, J. F. Gennings, H. B. Edwards, L. G. Khare, R. K. Prabhu, G. V. Sirur, J. MacWan, K. D. Umrigar, Phirozo Ratnagar, S. Bhattacharjee, and S. B. Dave with Mr. S. A. Brelvi as Secretary and Mr. Kantam as Joint Secretary. Another resolution was passed recommending to the General Body of the Association to write off the arrears due to the members up to the end of December 1926.

Journalists in Bombay wishing to become members of the Club are requested to write to Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Association c/o the Bombay "Chronicle," Fort, Bombay and to state the monthly subscription they will contribute.

Under instructions from Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Manilal Kothari is leaving to-night on a tour in Maharashtra to collect funds for the All-India Spinners' Association.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 31, 1927.

CURRENCY AND PRICES.

Prof. C. N. Vakil of the Bombay University School of Economics and Prof. S. K. Muranjan of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, deserve to be congratulated on their timely work on currency and prices in India. The two professors have between them tackled a very knotty subject in a manner that is at once scientific, lucid and exhaustive. The chief merit of the book is that, though dealing largely with live concrete issues more than abstract theories, the authors follow throughout a scrupulously scientific method and weigh the pros and cons of a proposition in a truly academic and dispassionate spirit. This merit is so be specially valued in view of the fierce controversies which have raged round some of the issues and which often lead to one-sided treatment of the subject. There is hardly an opinion advanced that is not supported by facts and figures and well reasoned arguments. The second merit of the book is its lucidity of exposition which would enable any careful reader to grasp the intricacies of our currency problems.

The book is divided into three parts, the first and the third dealing with currency being written by Prof. Vakil and the second, on prices, by Prof. Muranjan. Part I examines the currency system from as far back as 1806 to 1920. Here as in the other parts, the historical method is followed mostly, but brief discussions of the theoretical aspects of the problem have been inserted in their proper places wherever necessary. Part II explains, with the aid of carefully gleaned statistical matter not easily accessible, the puzzling changes in prices, their relation to currency and to progress in general. This part is a welcome addition to the extremely scanty literature available on the subject of prices and a study of its main chapters will help a more comprehensive understanding of currency problems, especially because prices have figured prominently in the discussions regarding the proposed changes in our currency system. Part III brings the history of Indian currency and the discussions thereon right up to date, a post-script supplement reviewing even the currency resolutions of the Industrial and Commercial Congress held at Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and the two following days. This part deals exhaustively with the theory and practice of the Gold Standard and the proposals of the Currency Commission.

Prof. Vakil is entirely in favour of Gold Standard and Currency in India. He says that "the gold standard would be more easily understood and, therefore, would be more popular if it was accompanied by a free gold mint and gold in circulation." He insists that the gold reserve should be located in India and that the buying and selling of gold by the Currency Authority should also be made in India only. The Commission's case for a Reserve Bank of India has been carefully examined and generally approved, with a few suggestions for certain precautions to ensure systematic progress. The question of the exchange ratio, too, has been examined carefully in all its aspects. The author thinks that "it is neither a secondary question nor a question of perfect indifference, as is believed in some quarters." "The standard unit of value once fixed," he says, "must be regarded as sacred and should not be changed. Any change in the standard unit of value, as it were, percolates through all transactions made in terms of that unit and, therefore, affects them in a fundamental way." England and other countries have undergone considerable sacrifices in order to restore their pre-war gold parity. "It took six long years for England to gradually work back to her gold parity....the goal was not given up, though suggestions to the contrary were frequently made by enthusiasts in favour of making currency experiments." But the Government of India would not make an attempt, as the author clearly shows, either to fix the ratio at the pre-war parity or to let it find its natural equilibrium. On the other hand they did every thing in their power to force up the exchange to 18d., and "the Commission was thus presented with a 'de facto' rate which they approved, but before their approval was signed, circumstances had arisen leading to a fall in the 1s. 6d. rate, and this is being prevented by a costly procedure." Prof. Vakil next weighs carefully the pros and cons of the 18d. ratio, examines in particular, the eleven propositions which Sir Basil Blackett advanced in his recent speech at Calcutta before the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Finally, he declares for the lower ratio for the following among other reasons:

(1) The 1s. 6d. rate will entail loss to the exporter and the producer till price adjustment is not complete.

(2) The 1s. 6d. rate requires contraction of currency in normal times of trade activity. It may therefore be difficult to maintain it, particularly with falling gold prices outside India. It has already meant a large gap in our gold resources, and we do not know how much more sacrifice of this kind will be required.

(3) Above all, it will be a precedent to change the standard unit of value in future, and is a thing which has been rejected by England and other countries.

(4) On the other hand, the restoration of the 1s. 4d. rate will secure us from this danger, and preserve the sanctity of our standard unit of value, as in England.

(5) England and other countries have undergone sacrifices in order to restore their pre-war gold parity. We shall also have to undergo some sacrifice for a similar advantage. But the sacrifice in the form of higher prices compared with those now in existence will not be as great as is imagined, because this tendency is likely to be counteracted by external causes. External prices are falling at present, and the upward impetus to prices by the restoration of the 1s. 4d. rate would result in a stability of prices, similar to that for which Sir Basil Blackett took credit in his Budget Speech of March 1925."

These conclusions of the author as also those on other currency questions are specially valuable because they are based on ample data, skilfully and dispassionately handled. We confidently commend the book to every one interested in the problems of currency and prices.

INEXCUSABLE DELAYS.

The ante-diluvian character of the "progress" in University Reform which the Presidency of Bombay has been making was vividly brought out in the discussion at the meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay on Saturday, when Mr. Munshi moved that the Government should be approached with the recommendations of the University Reforms Committee as modified by the Senate. His idea of accelerating the interest of the Government and the Legislature regarding this question takes the form of a demand for an annual provision of three lakhs in the budget and a deputation to the Chancellor of the University, that is, to the head of the province, to lay before him the wishes of the Senate that the latter has at last awakened to the fact that "early steps" in giving effect to reforms in the University are necessary. A pessimistic note was not wanting in the discussion particularly in reference to the securing of the annual grant suggested by Mr Munshi. A fear was expressed that the Legislature being interested more in the spread of primary education might not like to spend much money at the top when the educational base needed to be broadened.

It was fortunate that this wave of pessimism did not invade the majority of the members of the Senate. The trouble is that in this question of University Reform it is not the Legislature which is likely to stand in the way, it is the Government. We would like to draw the attention of the public to the scandalous manner in which the question has been neglected by Government although they have been well aware that public opinion is insistent in its demand that our obsolete University machinery and the narrow outlook from which those who direct University teaching view all attempts at reform, must be radically improved. Dr. Paranjpye, when he was Minister of Education, was expected to take "early steps" in this direction. He failed to gratify public expectations in this regard. His successor, who was in office, not because he knew much about education but because he happened to be of use to officialdom from a communal point of view could not, of course, be expected to do anything else than meticulously to ascertain how many Brahmin teachers were in the Government educational service and why. We hope his successor at least may be able to press forward the popular point of view and rid the University system, to begin with of that egregious survival of the Curzon regime, an officialized Senate. With eighty per cent of nominated members in the Senate, the public has been long accustomed to regard it as little else than a body which exists merely to carry out the wishes of the Government in the Education Department. Sir Leslie Wilson began with a laudable anxiety to take up the subject of University Reform seriously in hand. It appears the enthusiasm for medical relief has dimmed his ardour for such reform. Medical relief is very welcome, indeed, but the foundations of higher educational progress must also be well laid. These inexcusable delays which keep the University of Bombay out of touch with national needs and impervious to popular control are a serious menace to the higher educational development of our youth. We hope the Senate, which has accepted Mr. Munshi's proposal, will see to it that "early steps" are really taken to embark upon a new era of real reform. In doing so it will have the sympathy of all non-official members of the Legislature as well as of the public.

GROSS INJUSTICE.

In Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerjee the Government of the United Provinces have an educational officer whose merit they recognised repeatedly by asking him to act in the Indian Education Service cadre on eleven occasions during the last ten years. When this officer was elevated some months ago from the Provincial Educational Service and given a post in the junior selection grade of the I.E.S., it was considered a step in the right direction. But a recent notification in the U. P. Government Gazette showed that Government had suddenly changed their mind regarding Mr. Mukerjee. They cancelled the appointment and this distinguished Indian educationist had the mortification of finding that he had to go back again to a subordinate post. The gross injustice done to him formed the subject of a resolution moved by Mr. Chintamani at a recent meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council. He asked Government the very pertinent question whether the selection grade was meant only for Europeans and whether Indians were to be regarded as interlopers in it. The contention on the Government side that it was seniority which decided the issue was at once met by him with the retort that if seniority and not merit was to be the deciding factor, what good was there in having a selection grade at all. The helplessness of the Minister in charge of Education in the U. P. Government was, however, pathetically evident when in his halting defence of the wrong done to Mr. Mukerjee, he confessed that it was the Government of India who rebuked the local Government for the step they had taken in elevating Mr. Mukerjee to I.E.S. rank. They warned the U. P. Government that "selection grade posts were created in 1919 primarily for the benefit of the existing members of the superior service." So Mr. Mukerjee has to suffer the humiliation of reversion because the U. P. Government forgot that the I.E.S. selection grades were considered a preserve for "superior" persons who, it was not expected, would be Indians. And yet some people imagine that in a transferred subject like Education, dictation of Ministers on racial grounds has ceased. Mr. Mukerjee's case should be an eye

NEW APOSTLES OF NON-CO-OPERATION

RECOMMEND WALK-OUT FROM ASSEMBLY.

"HERALD'S" NOVEL STUNT.

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It is a thousand pities that the very important demonstration that was held at the Congress House on Thursday evening last should have been marred by ill-natured and ill-advised criticism levelled at popular members of the Assembly for not suddenly jumping out of the Assembly on receiving the Viceroy's order regarding the adjournment motion on China and by unseasonable talk about Non-co-operation and Bolshevism in which some speakers, evidently under the influence of Mr. Saklatwala's speeches, indulged at the meeting. I should not, indeed, have given any importance to these irresponsible vapourings but for the fact that they are said to have been very much cheered by the audience and that they really represent a new stage in a tactics of some disgruntled politicians who must, forsooth, do something to keep themselves before the public eye as the greatest saviours of this country. I was very much surprised to see the combination between two persons—so very much unlike in temperament and politics—as Mr. Horniman and Mr. Baptista and to find them being quickly converted to the creed of walk-out and Non-co-operation respectively at a meeting held to protest against the despatch of Indian troops to China. I was also amazed when I saw my dear old friend Mr. Bharucha professing childish love for Bolshevism itself, little thinking of the vast gulf which divided the gospel of his master and the cult of Lenin. But while Mr. Baruch has the excuse of sincerity, I must call public attention to the new pose of the two political jugglers that have devised a new stunt for their own benefit.

THE NEW APOSTLES.

Let us first examine the qualifications of the twin apostles for delivering afresh the message of Non-co-operation. Our dear old Baptistakaka can, of course, be quickly disposed of. While appreciating to the fullest degree the excellent team work he did at the instance of Lokamanya Tilak in India and abroad, I must confess that he has, for many years past, worn the unenviable aspect of an extinct volcano. And curiously enough no better demonstration of this fact could be cited than the almost farcical show he made of himself in the Subjects Committee of the epoch-making session of the Congress in Calcutta in 1920 when it adopted the very principle of Non-co-operation of which he now professes to be enamoured—only six years too late. At a time when the atmosphere in that Committee was tense and surcharged with throbbing enthusiasm for the new campaign—the potentialities of which were then unfathomed and unlimited, on account of the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat wrong—both of which were admittedly graver than the present Chinese policy—Mr. Baptista not only opposed the whole programme set out by Mahatma Gandhi but indulged in crude satire about "cooing and wooing" between Gandhiji and the "Big Brother" and about the Congress having dug its grave. Since then Mr. Baptista's role has indeed been in keeping with that utterance. For he remained studiously aloof from the most eventful movements of 1921-22, and never thought of relinquishing his practice. And it is now after he has been beaten at the last election that, taking advantage of the hospitable columns of the "Herald" to come into lime-light, he has chosen to assume the role of the new convert to the creed of Non-co-operation. He has, indeed, earned some cheap applause at the meeting; but he cannot beguile those whose memories are not short and this utterance can therefore be safely relegated to the dust heap of popularity-hunting devices, specially because he has not told the public how he proposes to follow up his new professions in practice.

IGNORANCE NO EXCUSE.

Mr. Horniman's case is more complex. At first sight, ignorance and inexperience of the real movement of Non-co-operation may be said to be his excuse for glibly talking about it and dangling it as the pana-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Broken Pledge.

The "Daily Herald" of London has done well in drawing the attention of the British public to the fact that the Government of India in consenting to allow Indian troops to be sent abroad have broken the pledge they gave to the Legislative Assembly in 1921. The Viceroy's refusal to allow the Assembly to discuss the despatch of Indian troops has arbitrarily stopped criticism of the Government's action within the Assembly but this will not avoid attention being drawn to the fact that in March 1921 when discussing the Esher Committee's proposals the Assembly recommended that the Indian Army "should not, as a rule, be employed for service outside the external frontiers of India except for purely defensive purposes." Sir Sivaswamy Iyer during the course of the discussion said that "it was inconceivable" that statesman at home "might desire to use Indian troops abroad for schemes of Imperial aggrandisement" How is it that he does not raise his voice in protest now that this is being done?

"Uninstructed Talk."

The bellicose intentions of the Tory Party and Press will certainly receive added encouragement from the declaration of Sir Austen Chamberlain in his Birmingham speech that it was all "uninstructed talk" when people imagined that the British Government would recognise the Canton Government. To him the idea of such recognition was impossible "since the Cantonese controlled only one-third of China, either in population or in area." This assertion, so wide of the mark, when one considers how far Cantonese armies have advanced northwards in China without meeting opposition and how their nationalism is welcomed even in the province nearest to Peking, is a direct encouragement to Chang Tso-lin, the British protege, to hold out against Canton. He declares that he needs funds for the campaign in the South, and Britain is quite ready to oblige him by allowing him to collect surtaxes.

A United Demand.

Only a system of Government so thoroughly alien in spirit and so firmly conscious that it is irremovable and can afford to be irresponsible as is the British bureaucratic administration in India can fail to take notice of the disastrous effects of its cruel conduct in not releasing or bringing the Bengal detenus to trial. On this question opinion in the country is absolutely united. As Sir Abdur Rahim points out in his interview in "Forward" Muslim opinion is strongly opposed to "further detention of Mr. Subash Bose and others." Sir P. Mitter says that it is "a work of supererogation to ask him to express his opinion with regard to these unfortunate persons." Officialdom in Bengal is unwilling even to release Mr. Bose whose health has become a [illegible] ernment expect co-operation from the people.

An Offensive Statement.

The Acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court has the effrontery in his preface to a legal publication to make a sweeping generalisation insinuating that a number of members of the provincial judicial service and of the Bar in the United Provinces are guilty of "deliberate rascality." This offensive statement is brought to the notice of the U. P. Government during interpellations at a meeting of the Legislative Council by Mr. Chintamani and the Home member gives a reply which shows the Government's anxiety to avoid further comment upon the subject. The Government are not willing to expunge the remarks nor do they think that they are a general reflection upon the provincial judicial service. Mr. Chintamani protests at this callousness and this disregard of public opinion by moving a motion of adjournment which is talked out. The lesson of the episode ought not to be lost on the U. P. public. It is in fact a lesson of wider application. It shows the contempt with which officialdom regards Indian public opinion.

In Generous Mood.

The Bombay Improvement Trust is in generous mood. If this generosity to its employees continues the rate-payers of this city will have a serious problem of financial extravagance on the Trust's part to face. The generosity, perhaps, has been overflowing only in the particular case of its Land Manager who at the age of seventy is at last to retire, it being impossible in the eyes of those who find his services indispensable to give him his seventeenth extension. In generous mood the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee has recommended him the grant of 18 months' salary. As the gentleman enjoyed a pay of Rs. 1,800 per month this parting gift will be a considerable item in the Trust's budget this year. A correspondent draws attention to the fact that during his 25 years of service Mr. Bharucha drew in the shape of salary from the Trust a sum totalling Rs. 4,55,000. So he is likely to regard this final financial bouquet as but a modest tribute.

A Lady Councillor.

The Government of Bombay recently gave proof of their obscurantism by refusing to nominate a lady to the Bombay Legislative Council. The Minister of Local Self-Government has, we are glad to see, made some amends for that foolish blunder by nominating Lady Ramanbai as a member of the Ahmedabad Municipality. Lady Ramanbai has taken a prominent part in educational and social reform movements in the Presidency, particularly Gujarat, for a number of years and her nomination to the Municipality, soon after the removal of the sex bar, reflects credit on the Government and we have no doubt she will be an invaluable

Men and Matters.

It is time an expert Committee was appointed to make a thorough inquiry into the causes of the apparent sterility of the Bombay Presidency to produce men for the Treasury Bench of the Government of India. It is decades since we had a Bombay man in the Viceroy's Executive Council, which has of late become a monopoly for Chatterjees, Dases and Sarmas. Bombay pays through her nose to the Imperial coffers and in the Meston grade of Provincial relief she is the last beneficiary. Why this scientific victimisation to the obnoxious principle of taxation without representation?

* * * *

The Committee should also consider in general the policy governing the choice of personnel to these posts. The Central Government is persistently using the Bay of Bengal as the base for recruitment and Back-Bay is sadly neglected. We would exclude from the Committee Sir Basil Blackett who is suffering from chronic "Bombay-phobia". The Committee should furnish an "ad-interim" report in the shortest time. Meanwhile an ad-interim injunction should be taken against the appointment of new men in case of vacancies, till the Committee furnish their final report. We invite the suggestions of our readers regarding this "More Bombay Men" campaign.

* * *

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, who, according to an evening contemporary, is fancied for a probable vacancy in Viceroy's Council, is a "Round-Table" man, in more than one sense. His temperamental make-up and immunity from aggressive politics has made his Poonamalle rendezvous a Round Table for all men right from the Commander-in-Chief to a civilian subaltern in the Imperial Secretariat. Even Earl Winterton regretted to decline his hospitality with thanks and promised to drop in during his next four to India.

* * *

In the hour of crisis Mr. Achariar withdrew his motion for a Royal Commission in favour of Pandit Motilal's Round Table Conference, though he fought every inch for the appointment of a Commission. His hobby is agitation against Hindu Endowment Bill and his favuorite theme in the Assembly is Frontier Reforms.

* * *

Sir B. N. Mitra is justified in refusing to allot a day for the discussion of "Lolyd's Folly". For how can this "Black Act" stand the light of day.

* * *

The use of vernaculars in the Councils at times takes a melodramatic turn. During question time, a Madras M.L.C. put a supplementary question in vernacular. The Chief Minister replying, pleaded ignorance of the language. One member suggested that the second Minister who knew the language should interpret the questions. Though the suggestion is practicable, it is out of order. It raises the issue of linguistic joint responsibility of Ministers which is not contemplated by the Reforms Act.

* * * *

The "Government Gazette" announces the appointment of Mr. Healy as Commissioner of Police for the City during Mr. Kelly's absence on leave. Good, very good indeed. Mr. Healy has acted before and is a chip of the same block as Mr. Kelly, and will give the force a further spell of Kellyism which has acted as a tonic to the health and honesty of that body.

* * *

That's a fact. A police officer who got the order of the sack from Mr. Kelly was asked how the Commissioner got to know so many things about him. "Oh", he said, "Healy prepared the bullets and Kelly fired them."

* * *

City Fathers sat in judgment last Thursday afternoon, on the conduct of some of their own fraternity. They disapproved of members having any pecuniary relations with the Corporation, especially the practice of hiring houses belonging to them.

* * * *

The resolution proves that our City Fathers are all honourable men. But the wisdom of their logic is open to question—why, on earth, a member of the Corporation should not hire his property to the municipality on strictly business terms is not apparent—unless, we are asked to suspect that the lesson of practical experience has taught otherwise.

* * *

The Kit-kat club has been ordered to be struck off the register for three months. Three cheers for Pussyfoot Johnson!

NO WAR WITH CHINA,

REQUISITION TO THE SHERIFF

It is proposed to send the following Requisition to the Sherig of Bombay:—

"We, the Citizens of Bombay, (1) Deprecate the despatch of Indian Troops to China;

(2) Oppose their employment against our Chinese Brethern;

(3) Urge the Authorities to eschew war with China;

(4) Appeal to the League of Nations to intervene and ensure China's Freedom;

(5) And request the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to give expression to the above mentioned views and sentiments."

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN TALKS "SHEER NONSENSE."

FALSE PRETEXTS FOR GUNBOAT POLICY.

AMERICA PREPARING TO FOLLOW SUIT.

Sir A Chamberlain, the British Foreign Minisoer, has tried to answer the general cricism of British policy in China by talking "sheer nonsense" about his very amiable intentions towards China's aspirations and about the urgent necessity of sending troops to defend Shanghai.

Meanwhile the propagandist news about Russian concentration on the Manchurian frontier is denied, while Chang-so-lin is still piteously asking for funds from the Powers to fight the Southern Government.

Some 200 Britishers and Americans have evacuated Szechuan province and more troops are reported to have been despatched to China, America also now hastening to send cruisers and armies there.

Chinese Commissioners after a very careful inquiry report the death of 227 persons at Wanhesein on account of the firing of British guns.

227 KILLED AT WANHESEIN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Considerable further light was shed on the British policy in China in the speech by Sir Austen Chamberlain at Birmingham. Scouting the talk about the British Imperialism as sheer nonsense, he alluded to his declaration last year, that Britain was ready to meet China halfway, but he said "we had gone further than halfway, as during the past few days British representatives had laid proposals before the Chinese authorities of the North and the South to meet three cardinal Chinese desires.

Firstly as regards the ex-terrrtoriality we offered to recognise the competency of the modern Chinese Law Courts to try cases brought by the British plaintiffs and complainants; secondly to apply in British courts in China the existing modern Chinese Civil and Commercial Codes and sub-ordinate legislation: also to go further still, when the Chinese codes of judicial administration were ready; thirdly as regards taxation we have prepared to make British subjects liable to pay regular China taxation, provided that it did not involve discrimination of subjects or goods against the British; fourthly as regards the Concessions, we were prepared to enter into local arrangementst to amalgamate the administration with the adjacent Chinese areas, while assuring the British communities of some voice in municipal matters.

NO RECOGNITION OF CANTON.

Sir Austen Chamberlain pointed out that while these proposals were enforceable immediately, it was impossible to negotiate a new treaty, until a representative Government had been established. He deprecated uninstructed talk about the recognition of Canton Government which was impossible, since the Cantonese controlled barely one-third of China, either in population or in area. He drew attention to the difficulties created in dealing with the claims of the Nationalists, on account of the latter's unscrupulous use of anti-British warcry to rally their adherents. He said "alien influences" did not hesitate to preach that we were more responsible than their own dissensions or any other nation for all China's ills. He declared the cry "China for the Chinese" was reasonable, and we had nothing to say against it; but "kill the British" "drive out the British" were ravings of mad hatred. It is not thus, he said, that you can deal with this country or British Empire. We are ready to assist Chen or any other of the Chinese authorities showing disposition to deal in a statesmanlike and conciliatory way with the serious difficulties arising in the revolutionary period of development and change. "We have none but most friendly feelings for all the Chinese who are willing to meet us in a similar spirit."

PURELY PRECAUTIONARY.

He hoped and believed that the threat of bloodshed and massacre did not hang over Shanghai, but it would be dereliction of duty after what has happened at Hankow to leave Shanghai not effectively protected. (Cheers). We must have force sufficient to protect it, if danger arises and if such force is sent at all, it must be equal to all calls that might be made upon it. The composition of the force itself, is a guarantee that it is only intended for strictly defensive purposes. He hoped that occasion for its use would not arise. (Cheers). We had no intention of holding Shanghai, if we could obtain satisfactory assurances that the incidents at Hankow would not be repeated there. Therefore the military movements which filled the papers and provided pictures for the picture-page, were pure precaution. Government would not be deflected from the policy of patient conciliation, nor would their efforts to reach satisfactory agreements with the Chinese authorities slacken or cease.—Reuter.

CONCENTRATION OF SOVIET TROOPS.

RUMOUR DENIED.

MOSCOW, Jan. 30.

Semi-official News Agency denies the reported concentration of the Soviet troops on the Western and Eastern Frontiers.—Reuter.

EVACUATION FROM SZECHUAN PROVINCE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Peking.—A message from Chungking says that over 200 Britishers and Americans are being evacuated shortly from Szechuan province which is quiet and loyal to the Northerners. Northern warlord Changtsolin interviewed was most indignant at the lack of support and sympathy from the Powers. He declared, he needed funds for campaign against the South and asserted he had always protected the Foreigners whereas the Southerners were violently and illegally anti-foreign.—Reuter.

CHINESE OFFICIALS DISAPPOINTED

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Chinese officials appear disappointed with Kellogg's statement, some declaring that it contains only platitures and nothing concrete like the British memorandum.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE TO FAR EAST.

FAREWELL TO COLDSTREAM GUARDS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

London gave a great farewell to the Second Coldstream Guards on their departure to the Far East. For the first time in their history, the Guards are going East of Suez. An hour before the parade, officers and men stood in little groups in the square at Wellington Barracks, chatting with their womenfolk. The Guards were wearing khaki and carried sunhelmets, steelhelmets and kitbacks. There was no ceremonial and no farewell address. The battalion marched off, as if merely proceeding on route march headed by the bands of the Coldstreams and Scots Guards which played many old favourites notably "Tipperary." Thousands of cheering spectators lined the route to Waterloo where the guards entrained for Southampton. The Reservists have responded wonderfully to colours; for instance, out of 416 Middlesex Reservists, there was only one absentee.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN CRUISERS UNDER ORDERS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Washington.—Cruisers Marbichead, Cincinnati and Richmond have been ordered to Honolulu to await further orders.—Reuter.

PROVOCATIVE & DANGEROUS

CHINESE MINISTER'S WARNING TO U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

New York.—The suggestions that American nationals would withdraw from China as a seqnel to Mr. Kellog's statement on China which have been reaching White House have now elicited a reminder from the latter that American citizens have gone to China lawfully and, are, therefore, entitled to their Government's protection. It is stated that President Coolidge does not know why they should be asked to leave their property and business, and it is emphasised in Washington that aid would be forthcoming on their behalf if required.

It is opined in New York that the reminder virtually notifies that Americans will remain in China, and it is featured in the morning papers together with a long statement by the Chinese Minister protesting against military expeditions to China as "provocative and dangerous."—Reuter.

PROPOSALS TO EUGENE CHEN OFFERED.

SIMILAR TO THOSE PRESENTED TO MR. KOO.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Peking.—Proposals similar to those presented to Mr. Wellington Koo by Mr. Miles

(Continued on next page.)

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

RATIO QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED BEFORE BUDGET.

SELECT COMMITTEE MEETING ON STEEL.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Working Committee meeting was attended by Pandit Nehru, Mr. A. Rangasami Iyengar, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, T. R. Phookan and T. Prakasam. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., were also present. It is understood that the Working Committee decided to move for adjournment of the Assembly to-morrow over the question of postponement of the Currency Bill relating to Ratio after consulting the other parties in the House. Of the subjects considered by the Committee, it is understood one related to the attitude of the Congress M.L.A.s towards the Ratio Bill. It is believed that considering the members of the Working Committee are also members of the Assembly, it was agreed that the final decision on the ratio should be left to the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly, including of course non-M.L.A.s of the Working Committee. It is also believed that the question of impressing upon the Government the necessity of bringing in the Ratio Bill for early consideration was also considered. It would be remembered that during the debate on the motion to circulate the Reserve Bank Bill prominent members of the Congress Party expressed their dissent from Sir Basil Blackett to bring forward the Bill along with the Budget and joined other non-official sections of the House in demanding the Ratio Bill being brought forward for early consideration. Suggestion is said to have been made to prominent members of the Congress Party, whether in view of the fac tthat the Finance Member announced last week in the Assembly that the majority of members were inclined to have the Bill brought forward in aloag with the Budget—without consulting any Party in the House—it would not be advisable for Congress Party through one of its members to convey to Government the opinion of the House on the subject. This purpose can, it is understood, only be served by having recourse to a substantive motion or motion of adjournment. As there is not much time within which the Ratio Bill can be brought in for consideration before the Budget is presented the motion conveying the opinion of the House on early introduction of the Ratio Bill was also, it is believed, suggested.—Free Press.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

It is understood that there is an attempt to organise what would be called a Parliamentary group, consisting of the supporters of Government Benches. This group, will include members of the European bloc, numbering eleven, a few Muslims of Sir Abdul Quayum's school of thought, who have stood out of the Independent Party and the bulk og the nominated members. The strength of this party, it is estimated, will be about 25, and reckoned with the 26 official votes may claim an aggregate voting strength of 45 to 50 votes.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

Interest is attached in the Assembly circles to the likely outcome of the labours of the Select Committee on the Steel Pro-

(Continued on next page.)

U. S. COTTON OUTLOOK.

PLEA FOR CURTAILMENT OF ACREAGE.

POSSIBILITY OF BOLLWEEVIL DAMAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Washington.—The department of agriculture's annual report regarding the cotton outlook advocates the curtailment of at least thirty per cent. of acreage in order to restore the balance between consumption and supply. It mentions the possibility of increased damage to crop by boolweevil compared with last year, while even if the growing and weather be normal the outlook for production is none too encouraging.—Reuter.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN PERSIA.

CABINET RESIGNS.

TEHERAN, Jan. 30.

The Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the Independent Party combining with the Opposition and giving notice of interpellation to the Cabinet on non-settlement of trade treaty with Russia and other matters.—Reuter.

REPRESSION IN BURMA.

PLEA FOR INDO-BURMESE UNITY.

BENARES, Jan. 29.

Mr. Maung Maungji, who, it is stated, is a social and political worker in Burma, while speaking on the "fight for national freedom", under the auspices of the Hindu University Boarders' Union, pleaded for a sympathetic study and understanding of the Burmese political situation by Indians, as Burmans were working for their "national freedom" under very difficult conditions, "much worse than those of the Punjab some years ago, and under a repressive Government". He said that there ought to be friendly feeling and goodwill between India and Burma, "in order to avoid giving another chance to Britishers of introducing into Burma the old method of 'Divide and Rule' as they have adopted in India between the Hindus and Moslems", and urged that Indian political leaders should visit Burma to foster Indo-Burmese Unity.

BHARATPUR MAHARAJA'S JEWELLERY RECOVERED.

WORK SHOP BOY AND A BENGALEE ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The "Statesman" reports the recovery, in dramatic circumstances of the £70,000 worth of jewellery alleged to have been brought to Calcutta by A. J. Jones from a Northern Indian Prince who, it is now stated, is the Maharaja of Bharatpur. It appears that an Anglo-Indian lad, named Ford Hunt, who works as an apprentice in an engineering firm in Howrah, was, while he was in the workshop yesterday morning, told of the news appearing in newspapers about Jones having been arrested for alleged fraud. Hunt at once recalled that Jones had, a couple of days ago, left with him, for safe custody, a hand-bag which, Mr. Jones had told him, contained certain office papers. Hunt immediately left his work, and proceeding to his residence, informed his uncle about Mr. Jones' arrest and drew his attention to the hand-bag left with them by Mr. Jones for safe custody. Both uncle and nephew thereupon proceeded to Police Headquarters with the hand-bag, where, when it was opened in the presence of the Commissioner of Police, it was found that it contained practically all the missing jewellery. It is understood that Mr. Jones and a Bengali named Bakshi who are in custody, will be taken to Bharatpur where they will

A DISGRACEFUL BARGAIN WITH S. AFRICA?

S. A. COAL AND LIQUOR TO BE ADMITTED FREE.

WHITES TO ACT AS TUTORS TO INDIANS.

FORECAST OF R. T. CONFERENCE RESULTS.

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The Durban correspondent of "The Hindu" gives the following forecast of the terms of settlement recently concluded between the Indian and South African Governments. South Africa would be prepared to abandon anti-Asiatic legislation, provided the Indian Government evinced practical sympathy for the realisation of a White South Africa aspiration. The settlement arrived at the Round Table Conference would be based on voluntary repatriation with liberal inducements to Indians to migrate elsewhere. The settlement is subject to confirmation by White South Africa. The Indian settlers should agree to voluntary separation from the rest of the population during the period or tutelage to the White level. They would be trained to befit themselves to White standard and the cost of training will be borne by the Indian and Union Governments. As soon as India reaches the status which South Africa has, adequate parliamentary franchise would be conceded to Indian settlers provided the latter do not swamp the White votes. A commercial treaty is to be concluded by which South African coal and liquor will be admitted free into India and India can appoint a commissioner to protect the rights of Indians in the Union.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATION THE MOVEMENT OF THE FUTURE.

GREAT HOPES FOR WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The fourth session of the Bombay City Cooperative Conference was held yesterday at Damodar Thakersey Hall under the presidentship of Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi. While Mr. Deo the chairman of the Co-operative Institute, surveyed the work done in Bombay and described Cooperation as the movement of the future, the President laid special emphasis on the wholesale and Housing Societies.

NEED OF HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The fourth session of the Bombay City Co-operative Conference opened its proceedings in the Damoder Thackersey Hall, Dadar, on Sunday noon, His Highness the Sar Desai Maharaj of Savantvadi presiding. Quite a large number of delegates, distinguished guests and visitors had attended and the Conference Hall presented a scene of great animation and enthusiasm.

His Highness the Maharajah or Savantvadi was given a rousing reception on his entering the auditorium. The proceedings began with a Choir Song melodiously sung by a party of young boys and girls.

MR. DEOLE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. C. S. Deoli, the chairman of the Bombay Co-operative Institute addressed the history of the conference he said:—

"There are to-day in all 224 Societies in the City as against 218 in 1924. The classification is as follows:—

	1926	1924
Resource Societies	188	174
Consumers' Societies	14	19
Housing Societies	17	20
Producers' Societies	5	6
	224	218

It will be seen from this that the Resource Societies have increased by 15 and the Consumers', Housing, and Producers' have decreased by 5, 3 and 1 respectively."

After dealing with the several classes of Societies he concluded his speech in these words:—

"In conclusion I say that Co-operation is the coming force and we must avail of it to the fullest extent. Capitalism has had its day and Socialism is abroad. Butneither of these two systems is without conflict of interests. Humanity is suffering from such evils as disease, poverty, unemployment, etc., and if these evils are to be eradicated, production must increase, which cannot be done without the conflict of interests disappearing. Co-operation among the workmen themselves and between the Capitalists and Labourers is the only force we can think of which will secure the desired consummation."

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society paid a warm tribute to His Highness, the Maharajah of Savantvadi, while proposing him to the chair. He remarked that Maharashtra was fortunate enough to have some of her princes who had adapted themselves to the spirit and the exigencies of the new century.

Prof. Kaji, who seconded the motion, observed that the Conference had a unique privilege of having a ruling prince to preside over its deliberations. Hitherto the Indian chiefs were not interested in Co-operative movement, but it was a most pleasing sign of the times that they had also changed their attitude.

On Mr. S. K. Bole's supporting the motion, it was unanimously carried with loud acclamation.

Mr. V. M. Kande, the Honorary Secretary of the Conference Committee, then read the telegrams and letters of sympathy. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Dr. Paranjpye, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and many others had signified their sympathy for the purpose of the Conference.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President after making some preliminary observations said:—

The form which cooperation will take in a big city like Bombay may be broadly classified into (i) Credit societies (ii) Distributive societies (iii) Housing societies (iv) Producers' societies and (v) Cooperative insurance.

The President then dealt with the growth of the credit societies and then proceeded to speak about the second variety as follow:—

COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

"Now to turn to the distributive societies or in their better known designation, co-operative stores. We do not see them making much headway in this City or India as a whole, although, they are the type, which have a magnificent record of service in England.

The wholesale agencies, though styled distributive societies, also include features common to other forms of societies; viz.; Co-operative societies, producers' societies etc. They form a very complex type of co-operative society illustrating to what length the principle of co-operation can go. In this connection, it may be remarked that producers' and consumers' societies intersect upon each other. Production is meant for consumption and a producer must look to the requirements of the consumer. Both kinds of societies require credit and when all these three minor subdivisions of the co-operative principle are combined together, as in the case of the wholesale Agencies in England, the advantages resulting from such a combination are immense. This is the highest scientific form which urban co-operation has so far at

such a co-operative store or wholesale Agency doing so many different functions, is exactly akin to a commercial company with an extensive vertical combination of industries. It will not be possible to explain here in detail the difference between the two, but there is great difference, the chief of which is that the main object of the co-operative stores is to serve its members, while that of a company doing similar functions is to earn the maximum dividend or profit for its shareholders.

THEIR GREAT FUTURE.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is a great future for this aspect of cooperation in India, viz.: distributive societies. The need of these is very great. To take a practical example, every one living in a great city or town has felt the difficulty of getting good milk at a fair rate. The future generation of India is degenerating physically for want of good milk. The Baby Week movement has brought into prominence the problem of milk supply. The problem requires urgent solution and is one which ought to prove easy of solution, if serious efforts are made to tackle it. The principle of cooperation has not been utilized, except in a very few places in India, and this is a direction of work which cooperative workers should follow in right earnest. I would express my entire agreement with the proposal to start an organisation to be called "The Central Cooperative Distributive Agency" in Bombay town and suburbs, and I strongly hope that the idea will assume a tangible shape at a very early date. It is difficult to understand the causes of the comparative failure of the distributive form of cooperation in a city like Bombay where there is great scope for it and where there are many people sufficiently educated and intelligent to understand the obvious benefits of Cooperative Stores and other distributive societies. The discouraging progress of this form of cooperation clearly shows that there are causes responsible for its failure, causes which may not be apparent at first sight, but which must be investigated carefully and systematically by cooperative workers and this is a field of work which they should assiduously cultivate in the near future.

HOUSING SOCIETIES.

To turn to the success of housing societies; here also the tale is not encouraging. The middle classes of Bombay are crushed under the heavy burden of high rents and their lot is really pitiable. It is the middle class which has perhaps suffered most during the critical times commencing from the beginning of the Great War and it requires immediate relief. I am sure cooperative housing will prove a boon to them and solve many of their difficulties, though it is to be regretted that the very persons who are suffering most at the present time do not yet realise the great possibilities of the principle of cooperative housing which will, like a talisman, work wonders, if properly handled. For the poorer classes housing societies may not be a practicible idea under the present circumstances, but in their case also tenants might very well combine to lease the houses in which they reside.

(The resolution passed by the Conference will be published in our to-morrow's issue.)

ANTI-GHUZNAVI MOVEMENT

POLICE GUARD MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

A posse of policemen armed with lathis and stationed opposite to Calcutta Club where the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi resides, attracted the attention of passers-by this morning. It will be remembered that on the day Mr. Ghuznavi was appointed Minister, a number of Mahomedans, mostly students, who had previously attended a public meeting held to protest against his acceptance of office with Mr. B. Chakrabarti as his colleague, proceeded to the Calcutta Club with a view to persuade Mr. Ghuznavi to resign. As the Minister was away at the time, they awaited his return, and in the meantime, it was stated, behaved in a disorderly manner. On receipt of information, a Police Sergeant with some constables, arrived on the spot and dispersed the crowd. A small police picket had been stationed opposite the Club since then, but as a precautionary measure, it was considerably augmented this morning, as a result, it is said, of a pamphlet circulated among Mahomedan students urging them to make a demonstration in front of the Calcutta Club. Nothing untoward has happened however.—A. P.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

tection Bill. The Committee held their first meeting on Friday, when, it is understood, discussion centred round the principles of the Bill. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, as the senior member of the panel of chairman, presided. Though exception was taken to preferential duty, it is understood discussion on the question of special treatment to British steel was free from any political colour. It is believed the Committee considered any of the other alternatives suggested by the Tariff Board to substitute the preferential duty. Among the alternative schemes discussed, it is understood, scheme No. 5 of the Tariff Board found favour with many of the members.

SCHEME NO. 5.

The Tariff Board in its report defines Scheme No. 5 as "imposition of uniform duties on steel imported from any source, based on the difference between fair selling prices and weighted average prices for foreign steel. In this case single scale of duties is proposed by selecting as imported price of foreign steel a figure intermediate between import prices of British and continental steel. Commenting on this, the Tariff Board observes: "Weighted average system of duties has the advantage of simplicity in administration. With a single scale of duties from all sources, inquiries as to the country of export or of manufacture becomes unnecessary and the delay in the Customs Department is reduced to minimum." Main criticism of this scheme is expressed by the Tariff Board as follows:—"The system of uniform duties will impose heavier burden on the consumer of standard British steel than would be imposed under the system of differential duties.

The Select Committee will further examine the alternative schemes at its subsequent meeting.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

The Government representation on the Select Committee may decline to deviate from the scheme of preferential duty, but it is clear that the Committee will prefer any alternative scheme to preferential duty. Much will depend upon how the non-official members of the Committee feel in regard to the scheme number five. The Bill is by common consent of so complex character that it is recognised material changes, if any, in the Bill, can only be effected in the Select Committee and not in the open house. In whatever form the Bill emerges from the Select Committee, it is likely that it will be acceptable to the Legislative Assembly, as the Committee is representative of all sections of the House. —Free Press.

AMENDMENT OF SHIPPING ACT.

The agenda of business for Monday includes, in addition to the election of the Deputy President, election of the panel of eight members from which six shall be selected to serve on the Central Advisory Committee for Railways and the motion by the Hon. Mr. Bhore, member in charge, for reference of the Bill to amend the Merchants' Shipping Act to a Select Committee, consisting predominantly of Muslim members of the Assembly. The Bill provides for payment of compensation to the Haj pilgrims by the shipping companies in case of delays in the departure of pilgrim ships. The Bill is simple in its nature, but reference to the Select Commitee is necessitated by the feeling of uneasiness among certain Muslim members that it may have the effect of driving the small number of petty Muslim Shipping Merchants from the trade, and hand over the traffic to European Shipping interests.

AMENDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

The order paper also contains a motion by the Finance Member that the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, which seeks to prevent bearer cheques or 'hundis' being endorsed to order, be taken into consideration and passed. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has tabled a motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. The reason is said to be that the Bill as it stands may vitally affect the indigenous system of banking. Government it is said are not likely to oppose the reference to the Select Committee.—Free Press.

DY. PRESIDENTSHIP.

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The topic of discussion among the Assembly members is the election of the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly which will take place on Monday. Under the rules, the Deputy President presides over the Assembly in the absence of the President and over the Select Committees. The Statutory Committees, like the Standing Finance Committee, etc., are presided over by the members of the Government in charge of the departments concerned. It is rarely that the Deputy President is called upon to preside over the meeting of the Assembly. Often it is only for brief intervals of some minutes that the Deputy President has to take the chair. Nor does the Deputy President exercise administrative powers which the president wields. However, the office carries with it prestige and also a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month for the period the Assembly is in session. On this basis the honorarium of the Deputy President for the whole life of the Assembly does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

COMMUNAL CONSIDERATION.

Upto now the election of the Deputy President has never been a communal question. This time communal considerations have predominated, and what would have been a happy consummation, if only there had been co-ordination, has, by combination of circumstances, led to a complex situation. Two outstanding factors that have contributed to it are the determination of Mr. K. C. Neogy, the only Hindu candidate in the field, to persevere in the contest till the end, and the inability of Muslim members of the Assembly to agree upon who should be their candidate. result is there will be a quadrangular contest for the Deputy Presidentship, and whatever the result, the election, it is apprehended, may lead to heart burning, whether with or without cause.

THE CANDIDATES.

There are three Muslim candidates for the office: Sir Abdul Quayam, protagonist of the extreme wing of the Muslim Communal Party, Mr. Mahomed Yakub and Mr. Sherwani. Sir Abdul Quoyam is the nominee of the European group, and by inference the favourite of the official benches. Sir Abdul is unacceptable to a considerable section of Mr. Jinnah's party. The fact that he is a nominated member is one more reason in the eyes of other parties for not supporting him. Mr. Yakub also cannot depend on the support of the entire Independent Party, as it is divided in allegiance between Mr. Sherwani and himself. For reason of his personal attack against Lala Lajpat Rai, the leader of the Nationalists, and for his pronounced communal views, Mr. Yakub does not command the support of the Nationalist Party. The result is that the final contest will be between Mr. Sherwani and Sir Abdul Quayam, and it is expected Mr. Sherwani will get in with the help of the Congress votes.

The President of the Assembly has notified the members of the Assembly that voting in the election to the Deputy Presidentship will be by the process of elimination.

Canvassing is briefly going on and promises to continue till the election time.

The Independents, as a Party, will meet as late as 10-30 a.m. to-morrow to decide the Party's attitude over the question of the Deputy President's election.—Free Press.

TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN."

ALLOTMENT SANCTIONED BY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The first term of the training ship "Dufferin" is expected to commence about September next and the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has agreed to running the expenditure during the next financial year of Rs. 1,53,000. It will be remembered that the proposals regarding the establishment of a training ship in the Indian waters were approved by the Standing Finance Committee at its meeting of 12th August 1926. On 13th August the Legislative Assembly voted a supplementary grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for the conversion of the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" into a training ship. The Committee had approved an expenditure of Rs. 227,645 for the work of conversion of the "Dufferin" into a training ship and they also agreed to a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 245,000. For the running of the training ship a sum of Rs. 87,000 is only likely to be spent during the current year on conversion of the "Dufferin," and it is proposed to provide the balance (Rs. 140,645) in the budget estimates for 1927-28.—A. P.

STEEL BILL "A FAIT ACCOMPLI."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

It is pointed out in Assembly circles in regard to the Steel Protection Bill that, if the Bill is not passed by March 31, the result will be that steel will enter India free of duty, which is not what the Government or public can contemplate. There can be, therefore, no question of rejection or abandonment of the Steel Bill.—Free Press.

OPPOSITION TO CURRENCY BILLS.

CONGRESS PARTY MEETING.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Congress Party meeting this evening discussed the draft rules as proposed by the Sub-Committee and considered in this connection the formula suggested by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar on inter-Communal matters. This formula while retaining the spirit of the existing rule is calculated to prevent any friction such as kas experienced over the discussion of the resolution on the Frontier Reforms. The terms of the formula are not yet available. There was a discussion on the bills coming up next week. It was decided to oppose the Indian Securities Amendment Bill and in this connection a communication from Mr. Aney, Secretary, Nationalist Party, assured support for opposition to this bill. It is also understood there will be opposition to the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, Section 115, as it is considered that this will more or less do away with the advantages of revision petition. There is also expected to be opposition to Negotiable Instruments Bill from the Congress Party.

The Congress Party also adopted a rule providing for a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee to negotiate with the Executive of other parties on all important questions in the Assembly.

The latest move among the Independents regarding the Deputy Presidency is to secure the Government support for Mr. Yakub, for they feel that if Government supports Sir Abul Qayum he would be defeated by a narrow majority while Mr. Yakub might succeed against Mr. Sherwani.—A. P.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN TALKS "SHEER NONSENSE."

(Continued from previous page.)

Lampson have been offered to Mr. Eugene Chen at Hankow.—Reuter.

TERMS OF BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Peking.—The British proposals presented to Wellington Koo by Sir Miles Lampson are believed to include the return of all British concessions and the recognition of the Tariff autonomy of China without any reference to the question of abolishing extra-territoriality. It is learned that the British concessions would become something like the ex-German concessions, but apparently there will be safeguards to ensure an efficient administration of the settlements and an adequate representation of foreign interests on municipal councils.—Reuter.

IMMEDIATE TAKING OVER OF CONCESSIONS.

BRITAIN'S REQUEST

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Shanghai.—A Japanese message from Peking states that Sir Miles Lampson has informed Chang-Tso-Lin and the Peking Government that Britain has decided to put this new policy into operation and requested the Chinese Govrnment to make preparations to take over the concessions without delay. A similar statement has been made to the Nationalist Government.—Reuter.

HANKOW LABOUR OUTLOOK IMPROVES

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Hankow.—The labour outlook has somewhat improved owing to the settlement of press-packers' strike, involving three British Companies to which extravagant demands were presented on 20th January by the Union of semi-skilled workers. Men have been granted an increase in their wages. In the general foreign business, the situation, however, remains depressed. Two Soviet steamers arrived in the past week for the cargoes of brick and tea.—Reuter.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS AND ASSEMBLIES

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Hong Kong.—The Governor-in-Council has promulgated regulations prohibiting public processions and other assemblies, also organisation for the purpose of a general strike and the publication of seditious matter. The American and Portuguese communities have signified their willingness to enrol for the maintenance of essential services in the event of emergency.—Reuter.

SAPPERS AND MINERS EN ROUTE TO CHINA.

BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

The Tenth Company of Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners consisting of 247 men with full equipments left by troop special at 7-15 this evening under Captain Gilpin for Bombay en route to Far East.

CONCILIATION THE ONLY WAY

MRS. BEASANT ON CHINESE SITUATION.

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Mrs. Annie Besant cables from California as follows:—"I consider that White aggression is reaping its natural result in the awakening of Asia. Sending Indian troops may precipitate colour conflict. Conciliation is the only way."—Free Press.

WANNSEIN INCIDENT.

227 PEOPLE KILLED.

An official report compiled by Messrs. Chi and Wei, Chinese foreign commissioners of Ichang and Chungking respectively regarding the recent bombardment of Wannsien by the British gunboats has been received in the Ministery of Foreign Affairs here, writes the "Chenese Conrier" of Shanghai. According to the report, as the result of the bombardment, 227 people were killed, 362 others injured while the damage done to the property in the locality comes up to upwards of $2,700,000.

In this connection, it is learned that the foreign office will lodge a protest to the British authorities immediately after it has received reports from the commissioners of the ministries of war and the navy who were sent to the scene of accident for investigation.

CASUALTY ON BOTH SIDES

BITISH MARINES COLLIDE WITH MOB

Hankow, Jan. 3.—A clash occurred this evening between the British marines, who were landed the other day to guard the concession, and Chinese crowds with the result that several persons were injured on both sides. Owing to the incident the situation has become tense, and at present the British landing party is maintaining order with some 40 Revolutionary troops.—"China Courier."

NEW APOSTLES OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

cea to be immediately adopted for curing all the ills of our political life. He had to suffer a long spell of forced retirement from India during those memorable years when Indians did make some real history. Nor was he present at Cawnpore when the fateful policy of walk-out was decided upon by the Swarajists. But I imagine Mr. Horniman has now been in India sufficiently long to have thoroughly acquainted himself with the past history enacted during his long absence and to have realised how the dramatic policy settled at Cawnpore has, in the changed circumstances of the country, proved ineffective in bending Government. He should also have known how the brilliant fight of 1921-22 was terminated at Bardoli and item after item of the N. C. O. programme had to be abandoned after a very painful experience and in the teeth of the fierce opposition of the No-changers and how the negative policy of walk-out is an exploded shell. He should have but recently got an ocular proof of this truth at Gauhati when an amendment advising walk-out was deliberately rejected by the Subjects Committee of the Congress. Nor can it be argued that the situation has materially worsened during the last few weeks. For, however, humiliating and arbitrary the despatch of Indian troops to China may be deemed—and it is undoubtedly both—it can only be taken as a symptom of the grave disease inherent in the rejection of the National Demand which furnished the excuse for the last walk-out.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT.

Is not then Mr. Horniman too shrewd to realise all this? But, in my opinion, the reason for this latest change of front on his part is not far to seek. Mr. Horniman's whole object is to secure a place in the front-ranks—nay in the very first rank—of our political life and thus fully to justify his great mission of saving India from the hands of its most trusted leaders. So he began by attaching himself to Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Swaraj Party and the "National Herald" conducted a venomous campaign against the Responsivist Party. Thus he and his paper suddenly emerged into prominence as the greatest "saviours" of the Swaraj Party. And one expected that as such they would loyally support the Congress Party. But this was not to be. I do not know how some of the Swarajists have, at the Gauhati Congress, trodden on Mr. Horniman's toes or how they have told him what they really thought of him. But this at least I can say that after his return from the Congress, he has not only shown a certain amount of apathy and indifference towards Pandit Motilal but has even shown an inclination to shift his loyalty to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar as the leader of the Congress Party in and outside the Assembly. And his enthusiasm for the much advertised Council Nationalist Party which he so heavily backed before has also materially cooled down after seeing its leader installed in the ministerial gadi.

A FUTILE CRY.

Thus disappointed in his first friends and favoured parties how can Mr. Horniman frame his campaign for the whole year except by going straight for his high objective and by starting a new cry and earning a new glory by hurling the Swarajists from the high pedestal on which they have set themselves? And the recent proceedings of the Assembly have supplied him with an easy excuse for his re-orientation. As was expected by all level-leaded thinkers, all popular parties in the Assembly—by whatever manner they may still be called—have begun to work on very much the same lines and have begun freely to co-operate with one another in the common interests of the nation. But this seems to be too much for Mr. Horniman, who would thus stand to lose all his distinction in the new order of things. So now he has decided to hammer at the Assembly members—Swarajists included—for not submitting to his command to perpetrate a final walk-out, because the Viceroy did not permit the debate on China. It is ridiculous to find such a passing excuse for a walk-out—if it was indeed an effective weapon of war—when far stronger reasons have existed in the withholding of Swaraj and the continued incarceration of Bengal detenus.

"HABITUALLY" WEARING KHADDAR!

That Mr. Horniman was not carried away by any passing frenzy into saying something he did not mean is conclusively proved by a leadereette in the "Herald" of January 28 in which even the debate on the Steel Bill has been deemed a good enough peg to hang on grave counsels about assisting "in the mockery of the Assembly debates" (even if they were conducted on Congress lines) and about the duty of the members "to walk-out and concentrate their efforts on waking up the country and organising the masses." So even Responsive Co-operation is a minor issue not worth fighting as apparently Mr. Horniman is now to rise above the biggest poppies in the land! Such methods may sometimes be excused on the ground of sincerity. But the measure of his earnestness can be easily guaged from the way he fulfils his Congress pledge of "habitually" wearing khaddar. I have been told that he has actually gone about in khaddar lungi and shirt. But I have not been vouchsafed the vision of the new "Avatar". I have seen him dressed only in immaculate foreign clothes instead of white khaddar. Yet he has neither the courage nor the intellectual honesty of either demanding a change in the franchise if he deemed it foolish and impractical or of carrying it out himself. But why not profess to assent when a dissent on such a matter may discount one's popularity in the slightest degree! And such a man has now come to preach to us in the year of grace 1927 the programme that the cream of India's youth carried out so heroically in 1920-21!

UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

But I have still to place the proverbial last straw on the camel's back. And that is suggested by the "raison-d-etre" of the alliance between Messrs. Horniman and Baptista. They hardly appeared to bob-nob or sympathise with each other before the last elections. But after Mr. Baptista was defeated he served to swell the "Herald's" hymn of hate against Mr. Jayakar by supplying some seasonable "copy"! That is how they joined hands on the broad basis of a common antipathy. No wonder that they should now carry their co-operation further to fool and misguide the good people of Bombay. The proof of the pudding is, however, in the eating of it; and as Mr. Horniman is as little disposed to go round "waking up the country and organising the masses" as Mr. Baptista is inclined to retire from his practice, the future—or the futility—of their high professions is already assured!

END TO PROSPEROUS BUDGET.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Concern is felt in financial circles over the reported prevalence of famine conditions in parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar, and the reports coming from South India and other centres as well. In Northern India the need for rain within the next fortnight is said to be imminent, and it is held that the absence of rain in these parts for any time longer will spell agricultural disaster. It is pointed out that the movement of exports has come practically to a stand still, and this will be the last prosperous budget that the Government of India can hope to present for some time to come. It is also held in financial circles that one result of the famine conditions and the depression in trade will be to make it impossible for the Government of India to maintain the one and six pence ratio without further manipulation, which may, even, take the shape of borrowings in London. If the Legislative Assembly should adopt the one and four pence ratio, it is calculated it will give immediate fillip to trade conditions. For one thing the steel industry will not need protection worth the name, and the position of the cotton industry also will improve.—Free Press.

THE QUALITY OF MERCY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Lest your readers should have missed it, let me relate you an atrocious case of, fortunately rare, "stupid ferocity" perpetrated by hysterical Fascism, and reported by the magnum "oracle" of Bori Bunder, to raise its readers hair on ends.

Nine months ago, that arch-tyrant and bogus "Haroun al Raschid" Mussolini, in his swaggering, dictatorial ways, had the impudence to offer himself as target to the revolver's shots of a certain Violet Gibson, a meak, harmless "most unfortunate lady" (the italics are not mine) who blew a bit of his nose off.

A playful little trick, of which she was—of course—entirely irresponsible, being of "unsound mind" and acting through "mental derangement" like all would-be murderers and assassins, their nice, little, nasty exploits over.

For this, the poor "unfortunate lady" instead of being patted on the back, duly complimented or awarded a consolation prize for "straight shooting" was—I blush to say it—not even provided with a first-class free ticket home "to be properly looked after".

Being in a backward country of primitive savages, not sporting enough to appreciate little crank's pranks, and good shots, she was stupidly sent to prison and had to put up to the indignities of a trial.

Poor, unfortunate lady.....after such unheard of incomprehension, indignity and cruelty the least she could expect at the hands of blood-thirsty Fascism, was conviction, and to have her balmy head crowned with the glowing halo of glory, that goes to all victims of martyrdom, but instead the abject, groveling lawyers of Mussolini, on a far fetched plea of insanity, acquitted her, sending her to a vulgar, common "Nursing Home" where no romance shed its radiant light.

What sort of false pity is this?..... Dismissed so unceremoniously, without an excuse, praise, or a certificate of good conduct and sent to a mental home on a state pension, like a common veteran, who never had the honour to use the dictator's nose, as a target for his revolver.....This Sir, is sheer tyranny!.....damnable despotism!.....despicable cruelty.....It is Fascism at his worst.

To hell! with the precious friendship of Sir Austen Chamberlain for that arch-tyrant Mussolini, when this bogus Haroun-al-Raschid, has the unheard-of cheek of sending "poor, unfortunate lady" would be murderers, to a comforable asylum, instead of a .....prison, it is high time for the British Government to interfere in that wild, savage, Mexico-like, little country called Italy.—Yours etc.

DISGUSTED.

BIG PURSE TO BE PRESENTED.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO WEST KHANDESH.

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Jan. 28.

The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th February are the dates definitely fixed for the visit of Mahatmaji to West Khandesh. It is a recognised fact that West Khandesh is the first district in point of Khaddar production and has got great potentialities to develop it, on an extensive scale; and hence this visit of Mahatmaji to the district has special significance.

Out of the four days, mentioned above, 14th is Monday—the day of silence. Of the remaining three days a detailed programme of Mahatmaji's visit has been chalked out, by the special Reception Committee formed at Dhulia. During these three days Mahatmaji is to visit seventeen places in Dhulia, Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas.

DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN SPINNERS.

Out of these places, visit to Nimgul would be specially interesting to Mahatmaji—because a big spinning demonstration by Kunbi women spinners is to be held here, it being one of the big spinning centres, organised by the West Khandesh District Khadi Mandal.

Similarly the visit to Malpur, would also be very important, because it is the chief centre of Khadi production in West Khandesh. All the processes of Khadi production from ginning to weaving are gone through here. Not only this, but the dyeing and printing operations are also performed here. The weaving of blankets, by local shephards on an extensive scale, forms also a special feature of the place. The spinning and weaving here, is carried on since pre-non-co-operation days. Malpur has been the chief centre of dyeing industry for centuries past, and even to-day it continues to be so; though the dyers, by caste, have ceased dealing in indigenous dye-stuffs and have taken to ready made German colours.

Malpur is important from the point of view of village organisation also. Mr. Shanker Vinayak Thakar, B.A., formerly the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Khadi Mandal, and now the propagandist of the district—had stayed here for nearly a year. His stay there has done the spade work in point of village reconstruction and so the Zilla Mandal has made a point to make it an ideal centre. Looking to the potentialities of the place and to the enthusiasm of Mr. Thakar, it is possible to carry out all the items of the Constructive programme of Mahatmaji here. For all these reasons, a visit of Mahatmaji, to such a place, is pregnant with good future results.

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING.

Sunday, the 13th February is specially reserved for the various functions to be held at Dhulia. For this, the preparations are in full swing. Ladies' and Students' meetings are arranged to be held in Lokamanya Udyan. The merchants here are contemplating of presenting a big purse and an address. The untouchables are also thinking of arranging a special function. One big mass meeting is to be held—which it is hoped, will be attended by thousands of people of all castes, creeds and religions from all parts of the district. Gujarati Mitra Mandal is also thinking of presenting a small purse to Mahatmaji. Moreover, the West Khandesh District Local Board, has in its meeting held on 27th January last, resolved to present an address to Mahatmaji and has sanctioned rupees 100 for the purpose. The agenda of work to be transacted by the City Municipality at its forthcoming meeting of the 31st January, shows that the Municipality also contemplates of presenting an address to Mahatmaji.

Mr. Thakar, has already started on his advance tour, to visit all the places in the programme with a view to sell Khaddar there, to instruct people, how best to accord a reception to Mahatmaji and to make all the preliminary arrangements. The Khadi Board has entrusted to Mr. Thakar, a bullock cart loaded with khaddar and it would really be a pleasure to be on such a mission.

On the request of the District Khadi Board, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, has also agreed to come down here, on the 31st January for Khadi-hawking in the district. It is expected that West Khandesh will contribute nearly rupees ten thousand to the Mahatmaji's purse, especially as it is said that the amount will be utilised in aiding the movements of khaddar production and village organisation in the district itself.

LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

A demonstration in which over 500 Mahomedan students took part was held today to express disapproval of the new Bengal Ministry.—A. P.

BARISAL, Jan. 30.

In connection with the Patuakhali disturbance several criminal cases have been instituted by either party. Hindus accused the executive officers who are Mahomedans of indifference and they have passed resolution requesting the authorities to take precautionary measures against recrudescence of hooligianism during the coming Sarasvati Punja.—A. P.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Hague. Several hundred millions of sterling in reparations are stated to be involved in a test case before the Industrial Court of arbitration, to decide whether the compensation paid by Germany since September 1924 to her nationals, owing to property confiscated in the allied countries, should be included as payment of reparations. The Court has decided that such sums cannot be included in Dawes scheme annuities.—Reuter's Special.

"PRAY DON'T RELY ON MAKESHIFTS".

AVOID RELIGION : PROCLAIM WORKERS' FREEDOM.

INDIAN COMMUNIST'S APPEAL TO "SAK."

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

In the course of an appeal, Comrade Singaravelu, President of the Indian Communist Party, implores Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P., to refrain from invoking a pan-Islamic Confederation against the European domination. India, he says, wants freedom on non-religious, non-sectarian basis. The present empty stomach of the worker is enough incentive for workers' unity against Capitalism. Universal food, freedom and peace are the basis for world workers' unity. He asks Mr. Saklatwala to avoid religion but proclaim Indian workers' free-Comrade Shingaravelu concludes: "Pray do dom from hunger, slavery and ignorance. not rely on imaginary makeshifts for the Indian workers' salvation. Build Indian freedom upon political, economical and solid rocks."—Free Press.

GRAEF'S APPOINTMENT VETOED.

RESH UFFLING OF CABINET NECESSARY

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Berlin.—Gen. Hindenburg has taken the unusal step of vetoing the appointment of Hen. Graef German (National) as Minister of Justice, in view of the strong representations made by the Centrists, especially by the Ex-Chancellor Dr. Wirth. Hen. Graef when he was the vice-President of the Reichstag, refused to be introduced to Hen. Ebert. A reshuffle of the Cabinet is therefore necessary. The Democratic circles are greatly dissatisfied with the Cabinet.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

MRS. SARALADEVI'S SUPPORT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai, President of the Executive Council of the Gujrat Provincial Educational Conference has sent a wire to Sir Hari Sigh Gour, M.L.A., supporting whole heartedly his Age of Consent Bill. She has also sent wires to all members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State earnestly urging them to get the age of consent raised as a first step to at least sixteen failing which to support as a compromise the age as proposed by Sir Hari Singh Gour.

She says matrimony, particularly consent and motherhood before the age of sixteen, seriously interferes with the education and thus hampers the national progress. Besides it violates the divine law because matrimony without the approval of the contracting parties before reaching the age of discretion is hideous and immoral. It also violates the natural law for the meanest of the woman has a right to the choice of the father of her children.—A.P.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

FR. LE TELLIER'S LECTURES.

On two successive days, the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was crowded to its utmost on the occasion of the lectures delivered by Fr. Le Tellier on the 25th and 26th instant.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, on the request of the Rev. Father, opened the evening's programme with a short and interesting talk on the evil effect of alcohol. With the help of lantern slides he graphically depicted the action on the nervous system of the excessive use of liquor and the consequent ruin caused not only physically but also morally and financially.

The Rev. Father then started with the lecture on how to educate children. At the outset he offered an apology for the limited accommodation of the Hall, and announced that on the 8th and 9th of next month, the disappointed ones would be recompensed occasion of the repetition of the lectues.

The lecture on each of the days lasted for an hour and a half and covered the period of childhood to manhood. He said children were given to parents as a trust, and, consequently, all the duties and obligations entailed thereon could not be shirked or pushed on to others' shoulders. The care and up bringing of children must be under the direct control of the parents. This can be best carried out by (1) a good example to the children, (2) supervision, (3) exacting prompt obedience, (4) training children's purity, (5) inculcating the love for truth and frankness. When the child grew and attained boyhood, the period was most critical and should be watched carefully by the parent.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN

The Consul-General, Syed Kasam Khan who has received the signal appreciation from His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, was born and educated in Kabul. He joined the Foreign Service in 1919 and was shortly afterwards posted to the Afghan Legation in London as Counsellor. After serving for three years in this capacity he took over charge of the Legation for a year as Charge d'Affaires. He made an extensive tour of Europe and returned to Kabul where he was appointed first Director of the Foreign Office and continued to serve there till the date of his appointment as Consul-General of Afghanistan. Mr. Syed Qusim's familiarity with the English language has considerably helped him and will prove of greater service in India where Persian continues to lose ground.

WORKING OF FACTORIES ACT.

OFFICIAL REPORT FOR 1925.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The number of factories in India which in 1924 stood at 6409 rose to 6926. Those employed therein rose from 1455592 to 1494958. There was an improvement in the number of women employed from 235332 in 1924 to 247514, but the number of children decreased from 72534 in 1924 to 68725. Accidents in factories rose from 7000 in 1924 to 10000. Convictions obtained for the contravention of the Factories Act was 998 out of which 271 were convicted. Corresponding figures for 1924 were 615 and 223. Thus can be summed up the official report on the working of the Factories Act during the year 1925 which is now published distinctly showing an advance in every direction. It is satisfactory to note that local Governments continue to make an increased use of powers.

INCREASE IN FACTORY POPULATION.

The steady increase in the factory population is unchecked and the total number employed rose from 14,55,592 in 1924 to 14,94,958 in 1926 and an increase of over 39,000. A feature of the year was a large increase in the number of factory workers employed in Government and local fund factories which now stands at 141,135 against 98,443 in 1924. Most of this increase was due to the transfer of certain railway workshops with the lines to which they belonged to the state management.

Increased employment of women which was noticed in the last years' report continued during 1925. The number of women employed was 2,47,514 as against 2,35,332 in 1924. At the same time there has been a further decline in the number of children employed in factories which fell from 72,531 in 1924 to 68,725 and it is not improbable that a growing demand for women's labour is in part due to the restriction on the employment of children which were recently made effective.

The total number of accidents which were 7,000 prior to 1924 rose to 10,000 in 1924 and in 1925 to 12,645. Fortunately, the increase is largely due to the rise in the number of minor accidents reported. The introduction in 1924 of the Workmen's Compensation Act has apparently had an important effect in this connection. Not only has the Act given operatives an interest in seeing that accidents are not ignored. At the same time the number of persons killed in fatal accidents is distressingly high. It is lower than the figure for 1924, but that year's figure was swollen by two accidents involving a large loss of life and the total number of accidents resulting in fatalities in 1925 is probably at least as high as in 1924.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION.

One cause of serious accidents to which special attention is called in more than one provincial report is the faulty construction of factories. Under the law as it at present stands, power to control the construction of new buildings is ordinarily limited to municipalities, and even within the municipalities buildings which were not intended as factories may be so used, without the previous sanction from any authority. Further scrutiny of building proposals conducted for municipal purposes is not primarily directed to ensure that the building will suitable for the purposes of a factory. In consequence work is frequently commenced in buildings which have been constructed in entire ignorance of the requirements of factory law. Not infrequently a serious accident occures before the Factory Inspector is aware that work has been commenced. The construction of many factories is such as to make it difficult to secure reasonable standards of comfort for the operatives employed in them. The question of control of factory construction has been examined by the Government of India in co-operation with the local Governments. In the meantime much can be secured by the co-operation between the municipalities and the factory inspection staff.

The number of convictions obtained during the year for contravention of the Factories Act was 9,98,271 persons. The increase in figures may be taken as a satisfaction of increasing strictness in the enforcement of the provisions act. Complaints as to the inadequacy of fines in some cases are unfortunately repeated in the provincial reports although there are signs of improvement in this respect. There are however still a few cases in which a merely nominal fine has been imposed for the illegal employment of women and children.

The most satisfactory feature of the year's working was an increase in the percentage of factories inspected. With increased employment of women the necessity for women inspectors is beginning to be felt in some provinces. Only one such appointment has so far been made.

COMMENTS ON COMMUNAL SITUATION.

PUNJAB NEWSPAPERS WARNED.

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

Acting on the instructions of the Punjab Government, the District Magistrate of Lahore has conveyed a warning to the editors of the "Pratap" and the "Milap" with reference to their recent comments on the communal situation. He has informed them that the writings published in their papers are giving communal offence of which notice would be taken if they persited in publishing such writings.—A. P.

RAISING AGE OF CONSENT.

MADRAS WOMEN SUPPORT BILL.

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The ladies of Madras at a meeting representing various women's associations in the city unanimously resolved that the age of consent be raised to 15 in the case of married girls and 18 for unmarried girls and that members of the Legislative Assembly be requested to give their unanimous support to Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill. A telegram was sent to Sir Hari Singh Gour communicating the resolution.—A. P.

KENYA INDIANS' GRIEVANCES.

GOVT'S POLICY OF GRADUAL ELIMINATION.

POLL-TAX ON EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent).

MOMBASA, Jan. 10.

The sixth session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress was convened at Mombasa on the 25th, 26th and 27th December, 1926. Amongst other subjects that came up for discussion at this Congress the following were of more importance:—(1) Indian representation on the Kenya Legislative Council; (2) the recent Education Poll Tax; (3) segregation in township areas; (4) desirability of Indian Trade Commissioners in East Africa; (5) question of land in Highlands and Lowlands; (6) Asiatic Civil Service; (7) Indian representation on Local Government Boards such as Municipal Commission, Health Boards, District Committees, etc. and (8) Indian representation on Tanganyika Council, Indian War Claims and Land Policy of Tanganyika Government. All these subjects were along with other subjects discussed at the Congress and a short summary has been given below:—

COMMUNAL FRANCHISE.

It is not beyond the knowledge of our people in India that the White Paper of July 1923 granted five seats to the Indian community in Kenya notwithstanding their continued protests. In the beginning this grant of five seats was rejected by the Fifth Session of the Congress held under the Presidentship of Mrs. Naidu in 1924 and it was decided to reject the White Paper as a whole and as a protest it was resolved that the Indian community in Kenya should not pay the Poll Tax till the contents of the White Paper were reversed. Accordingly a No-Tax Campaign was commenced but owing to the revengeful policy pursued by the Kenya Government, the protest so declared had no effect and White Paper remains to-day as it was in 1923. At last in the beginning of 1925 the Indians in Kenya with the advice from the Government of India accepted five seats under protest and five Indian members were sent to the Council. But since then nothing had been done either by the Government of India or the people here to press the matter further and the question of Communal Franchise once again came up for discussion at this Congress. After a long debate the following resolution has been adopted by the Congress.

"Without accepting the communal franchise under the White Paper policy as satisfactory to our aspirations this Congress is of opinion that the Indian community should now participate (under protest) in the election of five Indian members for the Kenya Legislative Council under the existing machinery for the purpose provided such elections are not held till 1928. This Congress further recommends that the opinion of the Government of India should be sought for the sake of guidance before communicating the decision officially to the Local Government."

EDUCATION POLL TAX.

As regards the New Education poll tax in the beginning it was decided to wage a no tax campaign as was done in 1924 but as the leaders unanimously thought it wise not to pursue that course but to co-operate with the Government the idea had been dropped. The present Congress has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the new education poll tax. By this time the Ordinance imposing this new tax has become law and it has been put into force. Unless the Government of India took it up seriously, the Kenya Government is at present reluctant to make any change in the policy of taxation.

SEGREGATION IN TOWNSHIP AREAS.

In May 1926 the Kenya Government had decided to sell about 29 residential plots on Mombasa Island restricting the sale thereof to Europeans only thereby contravening the non-segregation policy as enunciated by His Majesty's Government in 1923. This matter is still pending and the Congress has passed the following resolution in connection therewith.

"This Congress records its strong protest against the policy of segregation in Township areas intended to be adopted by the Government by trying to reserve the lighthouse areas in Mombasa Township as European Residential area and particularly by restricting the proposed sale of 29 plots in the said area to Europeans only which step is negation of non-segregation policy laid down in July 1923."

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Five hundred year sago the Indians had established themselves as traders and merchants on the East Coast of Africa generally and particularly East Africa. History has told the story how the Indian Trade then flourished. But everything has its ebbs and tides and so it was with the Indian Trade. If one were to look over the trade returns of India with East Africa and vice versa he will be convinced that India had at one time a Trade with East African territories which was likely to make East Africa a permanent market for Indian goods especially piecegoods; but our people there have failed to keep up their trade relations and the Government of India has simply neglected it altogether instead of encouraging it. The E. A. I. N. Congress has thought it mutually both to the advantage of India and East Africa that the Government of India should appoint Indian Trade Commissioners in East Africa and accordingly the Congress has passed a resolution which reads:—

(a) "That this Congress requests the Government of India to appoint Indian Trade Commissioners in these territories in the interests of development of trade, commerce and industries between India and East Africa as a whole."

(b) "That this Congress invites the attention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, and the Mill-owners' Association Bombay to the desirability of sending their representatives to East Africa to study the possibility of existing trade and commercial relations between India and East Africa."

The request contained in the second part of the above resolution deserves the immediate attention of the Associations named therein as well as of other similar bodies. The Indian community in East Africa hopes that few representatives will be sent up here for the suggested purpose.

HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

It will be remembered that Lord Milner advocated a Policy of Segregation in Kenya by reservation of Highlands for Europeans only and the White Paper of July 1923 confirmed the said policy granting to the Indians the right to purchase land in the lowlands. It is now four years that the White Paper was issued but the terms "Highlands and Lowlands" have not been defined as yet by the Government of Kenya and it is still not known which are Highlands and which are lowlands. To the exclusive advantage of European settlers the Kenya Government has always reserved the best furtile land in highlands and it is doubtful if there is now left in furtile land in the so called lowlands. However it is believed that there isi some land left besides the so-called highlands which could be available for Indians for agricultural purposes. With this purpose in view the Congress has passed a resolution requesting the Government of Kenya to demarcate the boundaries of highlands and lowlands at the same time requesting the Government of India to send an expert to investigate if there be any agricultural lands now left for alienation to Indians. The resolution in question reads as follows:

"While this Congress records its disappointment and resentment against the injustice perpetrated by the Policy of His Majesty's Indian subjects being debarred from acquiring land in the so-called highlands, it requests the Government to determine and declare at the earliest opportunity a definition of the terms "Highlands" and "Lowlands" by demarcating and declaring the boundaries of the respective areas. This Congress further requests the Government of India to send an expert to investigate if there is any suitable land left in the undebatable areas in Kenya for immediate alienation to Indians."

COLOUR BAR IN CIVIL SERVICE.

It has remained an unchallenged fact that the Indians were the pioneers in East Africa and they have played the best part in the development of the country as a whole. Before the year 1924 in every Government Department the Indians were employed and every post was open to them. But since that year the Governments of the East African Territories have been steadily but stealthily pursuing a policy of replacing Indians in higher posts by Europeans and wherever possible efforts have been made to completely exclude the Indians from the East African Civil Service to the complete disadvantage of the country.

The Governments of East African Territories have thus tried to introduce the Colour bar where it never existed before. In this respect a resolution has been passed the text whereof is as under:—

"This Congress is convinced that the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar have by their deliberate policy of excluding Indians from higher posts in Civil Service irrespective of higher qualifications assigned a decidedly inferior status to His Majesty's Indian subjects and requests the Government of India to have this colour zar removed."

INDIAN REPRESENTATION ON OTHER GOVERNMENT BODIES.

Formerly the Indians were represented on various Government bodies such as District Committees, Commissions etc,. but since last three years the Kenya Government has tried to ignore the presence of the Indians on the smaller bodies altogether. The Kenya White Settlers have always advocated purely European bodies and it is doubted if the Indians did not press for their just claims they might be deprived of what little they have got to-day. In relation to this the Congress has adopted a resolution which reads:—

"This Congress views with alarm the policy recently adopted by the Government of Kenya of ignoring the necessity of Indian representation on various boards, commissions and committees such as railway boards, Health boards, Port commission, District committees and requests the Government to grant an adequate representation to Indians on all such existing bodies and all these that may be created in future."

TANGANYIKA INDIANS' GRIEVANCES.

It is already known in India that a Legislative Council has been established in Tanganyika Territory last year and the Indians have been given two seats on the Council. Looking to the vested interests of the Indian community in that Territory the present representation is quite inadequate and so the Governor of the Territory has been requested by the Congress to increas ethe number of Indians on the Council. The next matter of importance is regarding the settlement of Indian War Claims in respect of German pre-war and Interim notes that the Indians were during the last War compelled to accept in exchange of hard cash. The late German Government compelled the Indians in Tanganyika Territory (formerly known as the German East Africa Protectorate) to pay their silver at the Government Treasury under war measures then adopted by them and forced the Indians to accept the Paper Currency. The Indians had to abide by the decrees and orders issued by the German Government from time to time and in this way the Indian community had to part with several crores of rupees. It has been now contended by the German Government that the decrees and orders issued by them during the War were not war measures and under this base please the payments of the claims have been refused or else the claimants are called upon to prove the circumstances under which they had to part with their silver. Again the policy adopted by the present Government in Tanganyika in respect of Kiwanja Tenure is detrimental to the interests and development of the country as a whole and it is more harmful to the Indians who own land there. In this connection a resolution has been passed which reads:—

(a) "That this Congress while congratulating the Government of Tanganyika Territory on the establishment of a Legislative Council in that territory is of opinion that the representation of the Indian community thereon on the principle on which the Council is constituted is inadequate and respectfully requests His Excellency the Governor to increase the number of Indians on the Council under the powers vested in him under the law."

"(b) That this Congress is of opinion that the British Indian war claims against the German Government should be settled without delay."

"(c) That this Congress requests the Government of the Tanganyika Territory to revise their interpretation of the German land policy in the interests of the development of the country with respect to Kiwanja Tenure and to take steps to secure for the Indian owners in possession of existing plots."

It is impossible to give in detail in a small space all the grievances that our countrymen have in the different East African Territories but it could be said that in Uganda Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar Protectorate the grievances of our countrymen are the same as in Kenya Colony except that in the latter the Government has begun to adopt South African methods which have proved so much to the detriment of the interests of Indian citizens.

There is every possibility of the same policy being adopted throughout East Africa and therefore it behoves our leaders in India and the Government of India to take such steps as would help to lessen the grievances of Indians in this part of Africa and it would not be in vain to expect such a help from the Mother country when Lord Irwin who has a first hand knowledge of Indians in East Africa and their grievances, is at the helm of the affairs.

Whenever a new grievance has been thrust upon the Indians, they have always looked to the Government of India and our people there for a help and many a time they have been disappointed. One fails to understand this sort of attitude from the Mother country. Leaders, who have a vision of an independent and Free India—A Greater India—cannot afford to look with negligence the problems affecting their countrymen overseas and as to the Government of India if it wants to see a Free and Nobler India to remain as one of the Free states within the British Commonwealth of Nations, surely it cannot but be one with the Indians in the Colonies for the recognition of their legitimate claims.

REVISION OF I. C. L. AMENDMENT ACT.

SIR H. GOUR'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Sir Hari Singh Gour has given notice of a bill to repeal and amend certain provisions the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 and the code of the Criminal Procedure 1898. The following is the statement of the objects and reasons:

(1) By resolution No. 533, political, dated 21st March 1921 a committee was appointed to examine certain repressive Laws. The committee issued its report in the course of selled for nonce retention of part II of the which it recommended the repeal but coun-Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, adding that it may be possible for Government to undertake necessary legislation for their repeal during the Delhi session of 1922. (See para 26 sub-para 2 of the report). As the Government did not undertake the necessary legislation I introduced a bill for the repeal of part II of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act. It was passed on 23rd September 1924 by 71 to 40 votes, the Government opposing it. The Bill was next sent to the Council of State for their concurrence, but that body had rejected it. It is proposed for the present to introduce this revised measure in the hope that it might be acceptable to Government.

(2) Provisions of Section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are in the nature of habeas corpus controlled in England by Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 operation of which can only be temporarily suspended by the legislature on the ground of urgent political necessity. (See 10 Halsbury's laws of England S. 98 P. 44). The Habeas Corpus Act merely re-enacts 29th section of the Magna Charta which provides that no person shall be taken or imprisoned unless by lawful judgment of his peers or law of the land. "The King" said Chief Justice Markam "cannot arrest a man upon suspicion of felony or treason as any of his subjects may because if he should wrong a man by such arrest he can have no remedy against him. (See Hallams Constitutional History of England Ch. VII P. 274 (Ward Locke and Co.) In England the Habeas Corpus Act is the bulwark of peoples' liberties. Its corresponding provisions in this country should give at least the British subjects in India similar protection."—A. P.

It is announced that the number of deaths due to gale in Scotland is 19 including 9 in Glasgow where 300 injured persons are being treated in hospitals. The State warehouses in Wilson Street are so dangerous still that it is impossible to search debris for the missing men.—Reuter.

The Delegation of the International League of Red Cross Society left Rangoon for Calcutta by the s.s. "Ellenga."—A.P.

MINISTERS IN GANDHI CAP.

TRIUMPH OF KHADDAR.

THE COMFORTABLE BUREAUCRATS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

Though His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler is making the way smoother and easier for the Ministers to work out the Reforms for what they are worth and thus show what little service they can do to the welfare of the electorate, it is a matter of sincere regret that some of the sun dried bureaucrats should have expressed themselves strongly opposed to the formation of the Ministry by the Responsivists and had almost decided, it is said to leave the country by the next foreign mail but for the timely intervention of the Governor who assured them that they should wait for at least a few months and should on no account resort to such drastic measures as they had once attempted to do at the time of Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar's appointment as Minister some years back. Having had no master to obey during the last three years or more, it is but natural that they should feel themselves rather uncomfortable at the advent of the staunch nationalists at the helm of the Transferred half of the Government. It is learnt from reliable sources that one highly placed official remarked the other day that he would not feel the least possible hesitation to serve under a Swarajist Minister instead of the Responsivist as the former would have paid very little attention to the nation-building Departments and thus they would have had their own way with impunity. How far this attitude would have been found feasible is difficult to say but one thing is certain that the Civil Service-men are feeling themselves very uncomfortable at the prospect of working out the orders of their new masters in the Transferred departments wherein they had so long enjoyed perfect freedom and liberty.

TRIUMPH OF KHADDAR.

One of the remarkable features of the C. P. Ministry so far as their attitude towards the national dress is concerned, will be, I am told, that probably both the ministers will put on Khaddar dress at all their official functions and will even put on Gandhi cap. Those who have known how, at one time in the history of the national struggle, several men had been sent to jail for their pure love of putting on national costume at any cost, will be overjoyed with the remarkable success which Mahatma Gandhi Khaddar programme has achieved since then, and the Gandhi cap Bhobai which had been at one time a special characteristic of the time will be once for all buried and the highest officials of the Government such as the Ministers will present themselves on the floor of the Council and even in the Cabinet meetings of the Governor fully clad in hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT KHAMGAON.

The above conference was held at Khamgaon in the last week, in Berar under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar the Swarajist M.L.C. Mr. B. S. Kamat member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was present besides a large contingent of delegates from Nagpur and other places. Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Kelkar in his presidential address urged the imperative need of imparting education for fostering the spirit of co-operation among the masses and pointed out that the Co-operative movement should be looked upon as a social one to encourage thrift and economy in the everyday life. About two dozen resolutions were adopted and the establishment of land Mortgage Banks and carrying on intensive educational propaganda were decided upon. The president of the Royal Agriculture Commission had also sent a message expressing his great interest in the objects of the Conference.

FULL LIBERTY OF CONVERSION.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S APPEAL TO ALL COMMUNITIES.

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar presiding over to-day's sitting of the Fourth Annual Conference of the All-India Shuddhi Sabha held at the Parade Grounds advised the Hindus and also the Muslims to forget their religious differences in politics and in their efforts at the emancipation of their economic troubles. He informed the public that his motive of entering into the Legislative Assembly was to keep himself in touch with the people of Northern India. Hindu religion was in great need of reform, consolidation and purification. Arya Samaj, he said, was a movement which directed its energies towards these ends. He appealed to the Hindus not to make Hinduism as excuse for joining hands with the Government and to carry on the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements in a manner whereby the susceptibilities of other religious were not injured. Both the Hindus and Muslims were at liberty to carry on the work of consolidation and proselytisation.

A number of speakers then addressed the audience numbering about five thousand men and women.—A.P.

GRANT FOR HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has by a majority granted a sum of Rs. 8,00,000 for the construction of a building in London to accommodate the High Commissioner's office.—A. P.

SEE WHAT THE USERS SAY

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

14|3, Upper Circular Road,
Calcutta, 27th Dec. 1919.

Gentlemen,

Myself and my respected father Dr. Khetter Mohan Mukerjee are both well satisfied with the wonderful effects that your Saraswati Kavacha possesses. As to ourselves we are much pleased and thank you very much.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) H. MUKERJEE, F.S.C., F.S.A., F.R.S.A., M,R,A,S,, (London), Hon. Rep. to the North British Academy, of Science, Arts, etc., Ld., England, in India.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

Kumod Nath Mukerjee, Esq., L.M.S., P.C.P.S., Patna Feudatory State, Bolangir P.O., Dist. Sambalpur, B.-N. Ry., writes:—I wore your Kavacha by the middle of April last and it seemed to take effect by the 4th June, 1918, from which date I was appointed a Chief Medical Officer of Patna State.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that I have been using your renowned and the gifted Talisman for the past 4 years and I am thankful to the Almighty God for his bestowing on me his grace and the blessings of a genuine form to me and the members of my family. Please send me 2 more.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) T. V. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Sub-Assistant Surgeon,
L. F. Hospital, Sattur.

PREMATURE DEATH. INFLUENZA AND SMALL-POX.

1673, S. S. Nigam, Esq., Industrial Chemists' Office, Cawnpore, writes:—I was dangerously laid up with Influenza and Small-pox which detained me quite senseless to my bed for full three months. My fever ran up to 106 deg. My good fortune had afforded me some protective means during my severe illness. Luckily I got your Talisman. Two times my eye-balls were turned off. I was supposed to have breathed my last. Indeed I narrowly escaped death; but I must confess that your Talisman has been 'instrumental in saving my life.' Please accept a thousand thanks as through your wonderful invention I am again up this day on my chair to write a few lines to you. You may use these lines whereever you wish to have their use.

ECZEMA.

609.—A. R. Damodaram, Esq., Overseer, 52, Pulyr Koil St., Shoolay, Bangalore, writes:—Your Talisman has given a radical cure to my baby which was suffering from eczema since one year and I will strongly recommend the same to my friends.

DIARRHOEA.

Sesha Vilas, 83, Bazaar Road,
Saidapet, Madras, 24—12—19.

Messrs. G. D. Joshi and Co., Delhi.

Dear Sirs,

I have received your Talisman. It has done immense good in curing the Diarrhoea which my grandson aged one year has been long suffering from. I may presume to say it has got its virtue.

Yours aiithfully,
(Sd.) M. MUNUSAMY PILLAI,
Late Cashier,
Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd., Cigar Factory.

REWARD 500 RUPEES

THE WORLD RENOWNED **TALISMAN** OR THE GREAT

SARASWATI KAVACHA (Reg.)

Impossible Made Possible. *The only Genuine Jantra.*

In praise of the great Hindu Talisman (Saraswati Kavacha) we quote the following shloka from the sacred Shastras, which declares in glowing terms its immeasurable, wonderful and magic effects.

'Sarvagraha Prasamani Nishesa
Bishanashini Jayam Sarbatra Kurute
Dhanada Sumatiprada.''

The Saraswati Kavacha destroys every sort of danger and difficulties to which human beings are liable to fall in through the influence of bad stars. Poisons have no effect on the wearer. If bestows victory at all times. And is the great giver of health, wealth happiness, and good graces.

This Kavacha is incomparable. It has no equal in the whole world. Its wonderful effects cannot be adequately described in words. Please use one and you will learn what it is and how it acts.

By using the Talisman one will be free from all diseases and will be blessed with success in everything and in every act. It increases the beauty, lustre, glow and charmingness of the body hundredfold both of men and women boys and girls. It bestows perpetual youth, endowing all with immense health and vigour. It prevents untimely death and early decrepitude. It is the greatest charm against all spirits, ghosts, constellation, etc. It is the sole bestower of all success and victory. A man is sure to get rich within the shortest possible tiee, whether he is engaged in service, commerce, trade, arts, etc., if he prefers to wear one of the wonderful Talismans. It is sure to make him happy and blessed by surrounding him with a merry group of children and a beautiful and faithful wife.

This amulet prevents all poisons, whether due to infectious disease, bad water and atmosphere or any other causes, from entering into the body. If it any poison by some means or other enters the body—, by its use, it will soon be driven out with excreta and urine. Therefore during all epidemics of Plague, Cholera, Influenza, or Small-pox it is THE PROTECTOR. In all malarious places if this great Talisman is used, one is sure to be free from any illness whatever. In short by the use of this wonderful Talisman one will always be blessed with 'sound and perfect health and a long and happy life.'

Therefore in all the infected areas, every man and woman, boys and girls, both young and old, should not lose a day but at once use this great Talisman. As a lightning conductor saves all buildings, churches, temples and big places from the thunder, so does this Kavacha save a man or a woman from all evil effects, due to diseases or circumstances.

By its use one is sure to get success in Horse Races, in Litigations, Examinations, and in all other things. It will secure a handsome, beautiful and auspicious wife. By its use one will be able to be the favourite of each and everyone.

FOR WOMEN.

This Saraswati Kavacha is the greatest Heavenly blessing if it is worn with two small pieces of ''Provala'' (Red CORALS price Re. 1 per pair). Women are sure to be very lucky. By its use all women will be auspicious, sweet voiced and sweet tempered and will be blessed with handsome children if they are sterile and sickly; in fact they will be the glory of all household, making all happy, healthy and wealthy.

It is at the same time cheap. But it is not really very cheap if only one is to be prepared. It is to be brought from a place hundreds of miles away, its preparation and making costs much money; but as we have secured a very large number, we can afford to distribute them each at a nominal cost, namely:—

ONE RUPEE AND FOUR ANNAS ONLY.

It can easily be worn with a fine thread, a tape or silk cord, silver or gold chain, or anything similar round the waist, neck or arm. This must be done with great veneration and faith. Ladies should wear it with two red corals to be put on two sides of the amulet.

The important thing is: it should always be kept attached to the body, however that might be done, that is all

SPEIAL NOTICE:—We have quoted a Sanskrit shloka at the top of this advertisement. It is not composed by us but quoted from the holy Shastras. If any one proves that this shloka is not quoted from the holy ''Shastras'' but is a bogus verse, we are prepared to present him at once rupees five hundred as reward.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, RAJAS AND ZEMINDARS.

2407:—Devendra Narain Sinha, Esq., Zamindar, Sinha Lodge, Darbhanga, writes:—I found the Talisman effective in my case.

992:—Bunkim Chandra Deb, Esq., Midnapur, Ballavpur (Bengal), writes:—I have used your Talisman for three months and it has given me much benefit. Please send me one more by V.P. Post and oblige.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

9065.—T. Srinivasachari, Esq., Head Clerk, Health Department, Corporation of Madras, writes:—It is with immense pleasure I testify to the wonderful effects of the Talisman ''Saraswati Kavacha.'' It has produced good results also to those whom I gave to. Please send me 4 more.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. DY. INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

1623.—Uma Shankar Saksena, Ess., B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bareilly, writes.—I am glad to inform you that your Saraswati Kavacha has done immense good to me. Thanks to the Almighty God that by virtue of your Talisman I got the post for which I was a candidate when I had ordered the Talisman.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH TALISMAN.

PRICES IN INDIA:—

WHOLESALE PRICES:—3 for Rs. 3-12; 6 for Rs. 6-12; 12 for Rs. 1-24; 25 for Rs. 24; 50 for Rs. 40; 75 for Rs. 60; 100 for Rs. 75.

Silver cover Talisman Rs. 2-8 each.
Gold cover Talisman Rs. 5 each.
Silk cord As. 2 per yard.
One Talisman is given free to a purchaser of three at a time in all cases.
Postage and packing free in India, Burma and Ceylon.

NOTE.—All correspondence is treated as strictly confidential. Testimonials are published when not prohibited.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

Some unscrupulous dealers seeing a large sale of our Talisman have been selling spurious imitations to harm our prestige by alluring customers with free gifts. Please note that WE ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS of the SARASWATI KAVACHA and none but we can supply GENUINE ARTICLES. Please carefully note our address:—

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

3076.—M. A. Acharya, Esq., Forest Dept. Coorg, Virypet writes.—May I thank you for the Talismans sent to me last year. They have proved to be good to my utmost satisfaction. I have derived great benefits by their use. I strongly recommend them. In his second letter he writes: It is with pleasure I acknowledge the truth of your Talisman and I found things happen almost accordingly.

SUCCESS IN LITIGATION.

Tanjore, 12th November, 1921.

Gentlemen,

I am very glad to inform you that my enemy Mohamed Ibrahim of Boothamangalam, Tanjore Dist., was put in prison for 10 years at Trichinopoly Jail. The Sessions case No. is 32 of 1920. The case was decided by K. S. Venkatachela Iyer, Esq., B.A., B.L., Asstt. Sessions Judge. He, the said Md. Ibrahim, has deceived me for Rs. 6,000. I shall inform other people also about your Talisman. It is sure that I was successful in this case by the help of your Talisman and Talisman alone.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) T. M. S. SHEIKDAWOOD,
Merchant, Railway Outpost, Tanjore.

SEE WHAT THE USERS SAY

GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

1629.—T, Angamuthu, Esqr., the Governor's Body Guard, Madras, writes:—I am extremely glad to inform you that the Talisman has done me very good, not only for me but even for my friends whom I gave them. I am unable to write in this p. c. the immense good your precious Talisman has done to me.

EXCISE AND SALT DEPARTMENT.

7531.—A. E. Rangaswamy Ayyangar, Esq., Salt Dept., Cuddalore, O. T. writes:—I might be permitted to say that I really derived considerable benefit by the wearing of the Talisman by myself and by some members of my family. Some of my friends to whom I gave a few have also spoken well of the effects they have had.

GOVERNMENT POLICE.

2496.—P. Sreenevasa Mudaliar, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Police, Perundurai, Coimbatore, District,, Madras Presidency, writes:—I was using your Talisman and found good things out of it. Kindly send me a fresh one for my use per V. P. P. In his second letter he says—I am now at Kullegal having been transferhed from Perundurai. I am wearing your Talisman and it is doing good things for me.

TREASURERS.

N. Vanammalai Pillai, Esq., Treasurer, Rameswaram Devastanam, Rameswaram, Ramnad District, writes:—In the year 1918, I got three Kavachas with an extra one more and used one myself and gave the other three to my friends and relatives. All feel happy and free from any anxieties and troubles. I would therefore very strongly like to recommend it to my friends. This Saraswati Kavacha is, in my opinion a God, —sent in this age of Kallyuga. May I request you to kindly send me by V. P. P. 1|2 a dozen with 2 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

BOTH IN TOWN AND MOFUSSIL FOR THE SALE OF OUR CELEBRATED.

TALISMAN.

(SARASWATI KAVACHA) RULES.

1. Selected Agents will be supplied with these Kavachas at wholesale rates, viz., 30 per Rs. 20. They are not required to pay the full amount at once.
2. On receipt of an indent, 30 Kavachas will be sent to an Agent either for an advance of Rs. 10 or per V. P. P. for the same amount. The balance Rs. 10 should be paid in quarterly instalments of Rs. 5 each.

It should be distinctly understood that all previous dues must be paid before submission of another indent for further supply.

3. Such Agents as are able to sell 120 Kavachas or more per year, will be enlisted as Registered Agents.
4. Each Agent will be supplied with 100 circulars of our prospectus and Testimonials.

DETAILED LIST OF TESTIMONIALS IN ENGLISH, HINDI AND URDU SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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ORIGINAL INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Saraswati Assram 9, Peepal Mahadev DELHI.

READ

ISLAMIC CULTURE

A Quarterly Review edited by Mr. M. Marmad uke Pickthall contains articles of high inte rest by well-known authorities on Religion, His tory, Ethics, Literature, Arts and Social dev elopments etc.

JUST OUT

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2. **Hafiz: A Poem**—Nawab Nizamat Jung, O.B.E., C.I.E.
3. **The Spirit of Asia and Asiatic History.** Felix Valyi.
4. **The Unity of Islam**—F. Krenkow.
5. **AL Biruni's India.**—Abdullah Yusul Ali, C.I.E.
6. **The Origins of the Arabian Nights.**—Dr. Joseph Horovitz.
7. **The Shalimar Gardens of Lahore.**—Prof. Muhd. Shafi.
8. **Banat Su'ad.**—Prof. M. HidayatHussain
9. **The Muslims and Greek Schools of Philosophy.**—Moulana Syed Suleyman Nadvi.
10. **A Note on Muslim Juris prudence.**—Moulana Mahmud Hasan Khan.
11. **Muslim Education.**—M. Marmaduke Pickthall.
12. **A Ninth Century Defence of Islam.**—Prof. L.F. Rushbrook Williams, C.B.E.
13. **Reform of Muslim Society.**—Late Prince Said Halim Pashah.
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Apply to, The Manager, "Islamic Culture,' Civil Service House, Hyderabad-Deccan.

PROMOTING RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

U. P. GOVT'S BOAST

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

There was an interesting debate in the United Provinces Council on the question of rural reconstruction. Pandit Govind Ballar Pant, Swarajist, moved a resolution recommending to Government to prepare a scheme for promoting primary and vocational education, sanitation, agriculture, cottage industries, co-operation, means of communication and medical relief in the rural areas, to allot definite amount annually for the above purposes for the next three years and to grant therefrom substantial additional aid to district boards. The mover and his supporters dwelt at length on the illiteracy and misery of the rural masses.

Mr. Clarke, Director of Agriculture declared that this department had made remarkable progress. In the last ten years expenditure on agricultural development had increased nearly fourfold. Mr. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, quoted figures and pointed out that nearly 89 lakhs was being spent annually on primary education in the rural areas and of this sum Government's contribution was over 60 lakhs. Mr. Chowdhry Wajid Hussain, Director of Industries, narrated at length the activities of his Department, and how they had recently concentrated on marketing both in India and Europe of articles made by cottage workers. Sir Sam O'Donnell, Finance Member, observed that had Government's cities shared the Government's responsibilities they could appreciate the Government's difficulties in going headlong into schemes of reforms and reconstruction. Situated as they were Government had to proceed cautiously. Increase in revenue was slow, but increase in expenditure was comparatively rapid. Progress, even if slow, was there and steady progress too.

Pandit G. B. Pant in winding up the debate remarked that after 150 years of British rule and progress the ryot was almost as ignorant as miserable and as uncared for as he was before. Government must take stock of the situation now and put forward a definite scheme. The resolution was adopted and the Council adjourned for the day.—A. P.

STATIONS, BANKS AND HOUSES BURNT DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Tokyo.—Six hundred houses, police and railway stations, banks and offices have been destroyed by fire at Kohayashi adjoining Miyazaki City but there have been no casualties.—Reuter.

RAISE SUPER-MOTHERS.

WOMAN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

An interesting lecture was delivered in the Bahai Hall at Krishna Building, by Mrs. F. Evelyn Schopflocher, a well known world traveller and lecturer. She has visited 55 countries during the past three years. The lecture was well-attended, most of the local Bahais being present.

The speaker linked the prophets of the great religions of the world into one united whole. She spoke of the Zoroastrian religion whose key-note was purity with the sun as its symbol which later on developed into worship of the four elements. Then came Confusius whose key-note was reverence which also degenerated into ancestor worship. Moses taught righteousness, while Buddha renunciation. Christ taught love, and Muhammad brought the message of submission. Bahaullah, the great Persian educator, the Prince of Peace, added the final note of unity, uniting all. Each prophet's message was a rung in the ladder of spiritual advancement.

She spoke at length on universal principles laid down by Bahaullah over half a century ago, and of their phenominal progress in the scientific world. Among the principles were the unity in religion, harmony between science and religion, the solution of the economic problem, equality of the sexes, the oneness of humanity etc.

WOMAN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY.

The lecturer spoke of woman as an important factor for universal peace as the educator of new generation. She said, "The child's future characteristics are formed before the age of eleven, the close association with the mother during these impressionable years determine the moral calibre of the man. Therefore, it follows that to raise a super-race of men a super-mother is necessary first." Then followed an outline of the new education for women, and the great responsibility which rested on the shoulders of women towards the establishment of world peace.

She said that the great thinkers were turning towards the East, as wise men of old, for counsel in matters of State and world affairs and then she mentioned how the Bahai religion which was really the Sermon on the Mount, was making a steady headway in all the Western countries.

"MOST REACTIONARY CABINET."

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Paris.—Newspapers unanimously hail the new German Cabinet as having the most reactionary political complexion of any after the War.—Reuter's Special.

SENSATION AT BOMBAY MEDICAL STORES

A STOCK-HOLDER, PLACED UNDER ARREST

Acting under orders received from the authorities at Simla, the police have placed Mr. John Baptis Creado, a stock-holder of a section of the Government Medical Stores Depot, at Bellasis Road, under arrest.

It is alleged that for some time past, surgical instruments of great value belonging to the Stores, have been disappearing and the authorities are convinced that their regular and systematic disappearance could not have occurred without the knowledge or connivance of the officer concerned The total value of the loss is estimated to be about Rs. 17,500.

Mr. Creado was placed by Deputy Inspector, Samson of the Nagpada Police Station, before Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday morning and a remand was obtained. Bail was refused In our Sunday issue Mr. Creado was wrongly described as officer-in-charge of the Depot. The Officer in charge is a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Medical Service.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION.

New York.—The Hearst newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the country continue strongly to prosecute the recently announced policy of forming an English-speaking Union. All give prominence to an interview with Mr. Coates the Premier of New Zealand enthusiastically endorsing the plan. Judge Gary and Theodore Roosevelt also extol the ideal. The latter does not believe that an Anglo-American alliance is necessary to carry out the plan because he says that as long as the English-speaking peoples continue to develop the same general attitude towards the major policies they will normaly draw closer together.—Reuter.

The members of the Textile Workers' Delegation spent four days in Cawnpore and left for Agra. They will visit Delhi, Jaipur, Indore and Nagpur and sail for England on the 26th February.—A.P.

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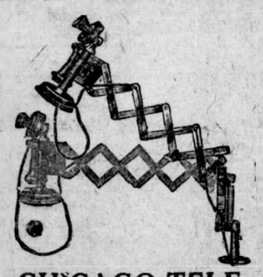

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FAMINE IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S SUPINENESS.

CHALLENGE BY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Corresdondent.)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 26.

A public meeting was held in the Sheppard Hall to consider the question of famine in the district. A resolution requesting the Government to suspend and remit the land revenue on liberal scale and to start relief works immediately was passed, and an influential Committee was formed to wait upon the authorities and place the grievances of the people before them.

Accordingly this Committee waited upon the Collector. Some members of the Committee, it seems have lost themselves in the voluminous correspondence made by the Collector regarding irrigation works, the execution of which is not possible in near future. The Committee failed to elicit any definite reply with regard to remission and suspension of land revenue and the starting of relief works, which is the vital need of the hour.

DECLARATION OF FAMINE NOT YET.

I hear from reliable source that the Collector refuses to declare famine in the district. Faulty system of valuation of crops, rigorous exaction of land revenue at the time of poor crops, continuous scarcity of rains and callousness of the local officials have caused terrible exhaustion of people's savings, and it is therefore proper that the Collector should be reminded that no amount of tall-talk and big irrigation schemes on paper can alleviate the condition of the poor.

In spite of the fact that for a couple of months it became certain that crops would fail and that in the interval many rural areas had been evacuated by the people to find employment, the Collector has failed to report the correct situation to the Government.

A CHALLENGE TO COLLECTOR.

The District Congress Committee has published the anna-valuation of the crops, village by village, and the Secretary has challenged the Collector to disprove his statement. Instead of accepting the challenge, he has, it is understood, issued a demi-official circular to report the names of the Congress workers and of those who support them for reasons which are self-explanatory. The famine-stricken sufferers are dealt with under a wretched and anti-diluvian famine code!

DOUBLING LOCAL FUND CESS.

In spite of such distressed condition the District Local Board is thinking of doubling the local fund cess. The Board, no doubt, decides to double the tax as its members dance to the tune of the Collector and their object in doubling the tax is to employ their castemen as teachers. This kind of jobbery should be put an end to.

SEPARATION OF POSTS FROM TELEGRAPH.

DR. RAM RAU'S MOVE.

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Dr. U. Rama Rau, member of the Council of State, has given notice of a series of resolutions with a view to improve the conditions of railway travel in South India. He suggests inter-class accommodation should be provided in the South Indian Railway. He wants stations to fixed up at every two miles on the Madras-Arkonam branch. He also wants that railway lines between Mangalore and Hassan and between Mangalore and Marmagoa should be constructed.

Dr. Rama Rau will also move that Posts and Telegraph departments be separated and prices of post-cards and covers be reduced to three and six pies respectively and that restriction regarding opium, now imposed upon the medical practioners who do their own dispensing, should be removed.—Free Press.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCE.

HON. DR PARANJPYE TO VISIT KANARA

It is understood that the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye Minister of Forests, Excise and Agriculture, will visit the District of Kanara to study the Forest questions on the spot, in the last week of March next after the close of the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

JAMIAT-I-KHUDDAMUL HARAMAIN, BOMBAY

Through the efforts of Mr. Hafiz Nazir Ahmed Khan, preacher, the Jamiat-i-Khudamul Haramain, Bombay, 1079 people have been enlisted as its members. This is the result of his 28 days' work.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture is expected to visit Cawnpore in the second week of February. Besides examining witnesses, the members will inspect the Agricultural College and the Agricultural Farms. Evidence will be recorded in the King Edward Memorial Hall. The Marquess of Linlithgow will preside over the celebrations connected with the Agricultural College Day.—A.P.

At a meeting of the Press employees of Calcutta, Mr. Daud presiding, a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the strikers of the Edinburg Press. Professor Orchard of the Columbia University and Mrs Orchard, who attended the meeting, delivered speeches.—Free Press.

ATHLETICS

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS.

ST. XAVIER'S CHAMPIONSHIP AGAIN.

For the fourth year in succession the St. Xavier's College won the championship in the Inter-Collegiate Sports which were held on the Oval on Saturday. Competition was not as keen as it had been in past years and the winning college did not experience much difficulty in asserting its superiority. In each of the 220 yards, 440 yards, and Hurdles, St. Xavier's took all three places and the other races had at least two men figuring in the decisive places. There was never and doubt as to the best college there and St. Xavier's scored an overwhelming victory. D. G. Sullivan, by winning the 100 yards, 440 yards and putting the shot, and getting a place in the 220 yards, and one mile, won the individual championship of the sports. The timings were not very good with the exception of the two-mile cycle race which A. Shellim won in the excellent time of 6 minutes and 9 1/2 seconds. It was a close race with Master leading all the way; but Shellim came strongly up the straight and finished a close winner. J. A. D'Costa, who won the 220 yards showed a very fine style, and should do well in representative events. S. M. Joshi took the lead in the mile, and gaining steadily with every lap, was never headed and won a good race. Hira Singh made a game effort to catch him in the last two laps but the lead was too much for him and he failed by ten yards.

The course was kept clear in business-like fashion by the police officer on duty and the programme was carried through without a hitch. But the seating accommodation could hardly be called satisfactory. Spectators in the front rows would persist in standing and when in consequence those behind climbed on to their chairs to obtain a sight of the sports one or two stewards came up and deprived them of their chairs remarking that since they (spectators) were not sitting on them, the chairs would be required elsewhere. This logic is difficult to understand. Candidly speaking a spectator might not be expected to look through more than two people. Of course it is not true that the stewards permitted spectators to climb on to the shamiana or on to the neighbouring cocoanut trees.

Sir Leslie Wilson arrived late in the afternoon and presented the prizes. In a short speech of welcome before requesting His Excellency to present the prizes, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie emphasised the splendid work that Mr. Verges, the Secretary, had done to make the sports such a success. After presenting the prizes the Governor said how pleased he was to be present and heartily congratulated the St. Xavier's College on their fine victory. Cheers for His Excellency terminated the proceedings.

RESULTS.

100 Yards—(1) D. G. Sullivan (2) J. A. D'Costa (3) E. G. Mane. Time. 11 seconds.

220 Yards—(1) J. A. D'Costa (2) D. G. Sullivan (3) L. J. D'Souza. Time 25 1/5 seconds.

440 Yards—(1) D. G. Sullivan (2) J. A. D'Costa (3) L. J. D'Souza. Time 59 seconds.

880 Yards——(1) L. J. D'Souza (2) I. Solomon (3) Hira Singh. Time 2 min. 23 seconds.

Mile—(1) S. M. Joshi (2) Hira Singh (3) D. G. Sullivan. Time 5 min. 25 seconds.

High Jump—(1) S. N. Shirodkar (2) F. X. Fernandes (3) R. K. Limbuvala. Height 5 feet, 2 inches.

Long Jump—(1) R. M. Pai (2) L. M. D'Avoine (3) N. C. Bhesadia. Length 17 feet, 6 inches.

120 Yards Hurdles—(1) S. N. Shirodkar (2) J. T. Fereira (3) J. A. D'Costa. Time 18 seconds.

Throwing the Cricket Ball—(1) E. Shaw (2) N. C. Bhesadia (3) W. Green. 101 yards 5 inches.

Putting the Shot—(1) D. G. Sullivan (2) F. X. Fernandes (3) S. K. Mote. 29 feet, 9 inches.

Two-Mile Cycle Race—(1) A. Shellim (2) M. J. Master (3) D. R. Billimoria. Time 6 minutes, 9 1/2 seconds.

75 Yards, Ladies—Miss Sylvia De Sa (2) Miss Dinshaw (3) Miss W. Hill. Time 3 minutes.

Ladies' Relay—(4 x 75 yds). Wilson College.

Men's Relay—(220, 880, 220, 440). St. Xavier's College.

M. C. C. TEAM AT THE RACE COURSE.

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A ten-rupee currency note signed by the M.C.C. team was auctioned immediately after the last race at Guindy Race Course Madras, Saturday afternoon, and it fetched Rs. 495. The proceeds will be given to St. George's Home.—A.P.

At Sirsaya Ghat on the banks of the Ganges, a structure was being constructed by a Sadhu. The Municipal Board prosecuted him in the Court of the Joint Magistrate. The Sadhu agreed to demolish the structure. He applied for three days' time and the hearing was adjourned. Some Hindus are, however, objecting to the demolition, saying that the structure is a temple.—A.P.

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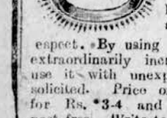
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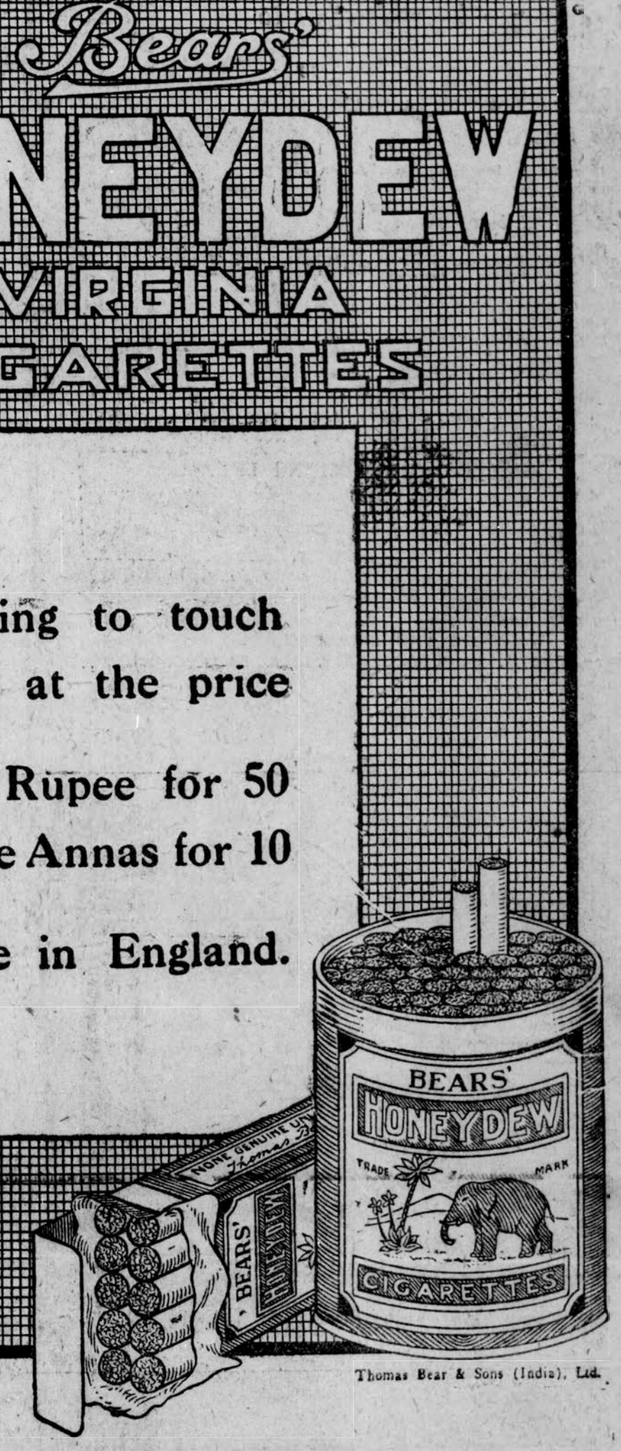

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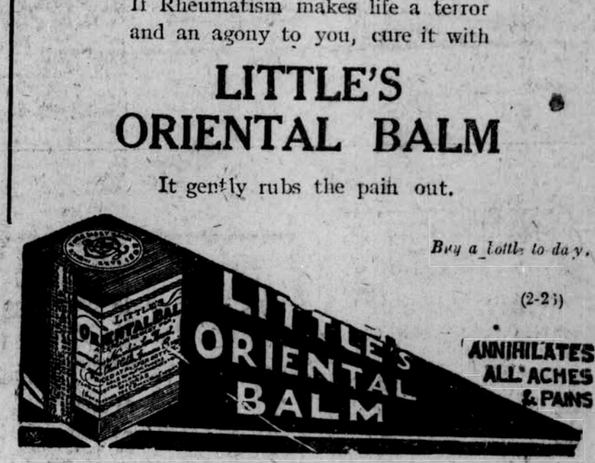

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